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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Report Published on Helsinki, Soviet Attitudes AA 1
The Future of Detente AA 2
U.S. Remarks on Arms Talks Indicate Insincerity AA 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Jul]
Consequences of SDI Research for Europe, Japan AA 3
West European Apprehension About SDI Deployment AA 4
U.S. Tactics Delay Chemical Weapons Agreement AA 5
[PRAVDA]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Arms Talks, U.S. in Asia, Human Rights Viewed CC 1
[PRAVDA 21 Jul]
USSR CSCE Committee Reviews Helsinki Accords CC 5
[Melnikov in PRAVDA 19 Jul]
OAU Summit Session Convenes in Addis Ababa CC 7
Mengistu Opens Session CC 7
Nyerere on Food, Debt Problems CC 7
Diouf Closes Session CC 8
UN Economic, Social Body Debates Israeli Policy CC 9
[IZVESTIYA 21 Jul]
'East-West Dialogue' Meeting Held in Vienna CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

IZVESTIYA Reports Reagan Return to White House A 1
[22 Jul]
Shevardnadze, U.S. Envoy Discuss Coming Summit A 1
PRAVDA Reports on Polovchak Case Court Ruling A 1
[21 Jul]
Moscow TV Notes Failure of Radio Marti A 2
TASS Criticizes Wick Remarks on Youth Festival A 2
U.S. Should Not Expect Change in Geneva Subjects A 3
[Teplov]
Symbolism of Soyuz-Apollo Mission Recalled A 4
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 14 Jul]
Druzhinin Views Congress Allocations to CIA A 4
TASS Analyst on CIA Budget [Yegorov] A 5
TASS on Aims of Richard Murphy's Mideast Tour A 6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan Adopts New Rules on Imports, U.S. Reaction C 1
IZVESTIYA Views Soviet-Japanese Trade Ties C 1
[Diykov 19 Jul]
Shevardnadze Japan Visit in '85 Unlikely [NHK] C 3

SOUTH ASIA

CIA Interference in Indian Affairs Criticized D 1
[Beloshapko]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRAVDA Reviews Shultz Southeast Asia Tour E 1
[Ovchinnikov, 19 Jul]
Canceling of ANZUS Meeting, Canberra Talks Viewed E 1
[Skalkin in PRAVDA 18 Jul]

EASTERN EUROPE

Poland Celebrates National Anniversary F 1
State, Party Congratulations F 1
[PRAVDA 22 Jul]
Polish Ambassador Speaks F 2
Polish Envoy's Reception F 3
Trade Union Greetings [TRUD 21 Jul] F 3
Moscow Meeting Marks Anniversary F 4
[IZVESTIYA 21 Jul]
New Book Examines Western 'Plot' Against Poland F 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Jul]
Polish Economic Progress, Future Examined F 6
[PRAVDA 22 Jul]
PRAVDA Reports LCY Central Committee Plenum [21 Jul] F 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Gromyko Meets With PDRY Parliamentarians H 1
PDRY Official on Visit H 2
Delegation Departs H 2
RPP Explains Soviet Position on Israel, Middle East H 3
Belyayev Commentary on Tour of UAE H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RSA Repression of Anti-Apartheid Activists Condemned J 1
Emergency Measures Will Fail [Chernukha] J 1
Situation 'Reminiscent of War' [Myakota] J 1
Ghana's Rawlings on CIA 'Network' in Country J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Ortega Receives USSR Delegation on Anniversary K 1
Contadora Meeting to Solve Political Crisis K 1
USSR, Argentine Foreign Ministry Aides Confer K 1
[IZVESTIYA 14 Jul]
U.S. Easter Island Base for Use Against Satellite K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorial on Party Control Functions R 1
[18 Jul]
Kunayev Addresses Kazakhstan Party Meeting R 2
Internal Affairs Official on Anti-Alcohol Efforts R 3
Official Refutes Allegations on Medical Service R 4
Polish, French Ambassadors Meet Shevardnadze R 5
Briefs: Patriarch Pimen Awarded R 5

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Shortfall in Winter Heating Reserves Noted S 1
[Dzhunin]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Swedes Report Soviet Underground Nuclear Blast U 1
Reportage on Cosmos Launch, Salyut-Soyuz Mission U 1
Cosmos-1669 Launched U 1
Links With Manned Complex U 1
July 23 Update U 2
Belitskiy Discusses Space Program, Achievements U 2

REPORT PUBLISHED ON HELSINKI, SOVIET ATTITUDES

LD191901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] A report has been published in Moscow on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe entitled "Helsinki 10 Years After: The All-European Process of Strengthening Security and the Development of Cooperation: Results and Prospects". Yevgeniy Konstantinovich Silin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, said the following on presenting this report to journalists:

[Begin recording] It can be said that the Soviet public assesses very highly the contents of the Final Act. They support the implementation of all its clauses by all the participating states of the all-European process. And we consider that that much positive work has been done on detente in Europe and the whole all-European process. Nevertheless, we state in the report that together with the positive facts in the execution of the Final Act at the all-European level, in certain countries another parallel antidetente process is developing; a process which hinders the implementation of the clauses of the Final Act in its entirety.

The Soviet public is deeply concerned by the serious deterioration of the international climate in Europe and throughout the whole world in precisely these 10 years which have passed since the signing of the Final Act. What do we see as the cause of such a deterioration? We do not see the contradictions between the two systems as the cause, although we are not going to minimize serious contradictions between capitalism and socialism because they do exist. We see the deterioration of relations in Europe and in the world not as a result of rivalry between the military-political blocs, about which they like to talk in the West. We see the cause of the deterioration of the situation as the withdrawal of the ruling circles of the United States and some of its NATO allies from the policy of detente, as the violation on their part of the letter and spirit of the Helsinki understandings. This is discussed in the pamphlet.

What do we have in mind? We have in mind the refusal of the United States to ratify the SALT II treaty and the policy of a race in strategic and nuclear weapons, the plans to transfer the arms race into space. We include in this attempts to hinder the implementation of all-European mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres, both in the economic and cultural spheres, and all kinds of sanctions, embargoes, the curtailment of cultural links. We speak on this in connection with the withdrawal of the United States from UNESCO; this is also not in the spirit of the Helsinki understandings. We include in this the attempt to call into question the nature of the foundation of the entire world structure and the postwar structure in Europe, on which the anti-Hitler coalition allies reached agreement in Yalta and Potsdam on a peaceful democratic structure in Europe after the war; and Helsinki is a natural continuation of this process.

But on this soil a revival of revanchist feelings has appeared, particularly in the FRG. In violation of the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki understandings we include the unleashing of a psychological war. We saw this at the Belgrade meeting and at the Madrid meeting. Versions are put about that the Helsinki understanding can be consigned simply to mere obligations to cooperate in the humanitarian sphere. We are not at all against cooperation in the humanitarian field, and we are ardent supporters of this. There are many facts on this in the pamphlet. But the Final Act is a unified whole, and the whole content of the Final Act has to be looked at, as it is being looked at by us, in its totality.

If we are to talk about the future, the Helsinki process must be developed and we wish success above all for the talks in Stockholm, Vienna, and Geneva; we are giving just as much attention to the fact that the talks are a two-way street. We believe in the future of detente and in the Helsinki process.

For there is no other alternative for Europe. That is why in our opinion Europe, the whole of Europe, in its complete entirety, on the basis of its historical experience, can and must make its own substantial contribution to the cause of the stabilization of peace throughout the whole world. [end recording]

The Future of Detente

LD191638 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Moscow July 19 TASS -- The Helsinki conference has been an event of world-wide significance, which summed up the political results of the Second World War, outlined the trends in the long-term activities of the states for the sake of turning Europe into a continent of lasting peace and mutually beneficial cooperation, a press conference held here today was told by Yevgeniy Silin, vice chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The all-European conference has shown, Yevgeniy Silin continued, that there is a vast basis for finding mutual understanding in many areas of political relations, including the recognition of the fact that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence, recognition of the need for cooperation of states, observance of the general principles of relations, on which Europe's peaceful structure should be built.

The Soviet Union is firmly in favor of reviving the process of detente, but this does not mean a simple return to what was achieved in the seventies. It is necessary, in the first place, that detente should be achieved in the military field. In the opinion of the Soviet side, it is not the ultimate political objective, but just a transitional stage from peace among mountains of arms to a reliable and comprehensive international security system.

In this connection the need for improving Soviet-American relations, which have sharply worsened through the fault of the current U.S. Administration, was pointed out at the press conference, as far as the USSR is concerned, it is ready to cover its part of way towards the development of constructive and useful ties. If the USA is ready to cover its part of way, then the sides will undoubtedly make successes.

Numerous facts of violation of human rights and provisions of the Final Act in the West as a whole, and in the USA, were cited at the press conference.

The participants in the press conference stressed in conclusion that over the decade, which passed since the all-European Helsinki conference, the process of drawing the masses into the movement for ensuring security and cooperation on the European continent, the scope of the anti-war and anti-nuclear movement have become powerful factors of European and international development.

U.S. REMARKS ON ARMS TALKS INDICATE INSINCERITY

PM221053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Shifting the Blame"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Jul -- R. McFarlane, the President's national security adviser, has resorted to misrepresentation of generally known facts.

Speaking at a White House press conference, he claimed that the second round of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms ended without result because the Soviet Union "maintains its propagandist positions," while the United States is supposedly putting forward constructive proposals.

But it is quite clear even from the context of McFarlane's remarks who approaches the talks seriously and who is only trying to gain time. Thus McFarlane blamed the Soviet Union for the fact that it... firmly follows the Soviet-American accord reached on the eve of the Geneva talks to the effect that during the talks the problems of nuclear and space arms must be examined and resolved in close interconnection with each other. And he passed off the U.S. reluctance to adhere to this accord as evidence of the supposed "flexibility" of the American position. But this "flexibility" is not constructive, but destructive. Its aim is to disorganize the talks process while they step up their own efforts to militarize space. It is the U.S. attempts at all costs to implement the "star wars" program which constitute the biggest obstacle to progress in Geneva. This was admitted, in particular, by former president J. Carter in a West German newspaper interview.

Contrary to obvious logic, the President's national security adviser claimed that the Soviet Union's well known proposals -- on the imposition for the entire period of the talks of a moratorium on the creation, including scientific research work, testing, and deployment of offensive space arms and on a moratorium on any nuclear explosions until the conclusion of a treaty on the general and complete banning of nuclear weapons tests, and other Soviet initiatives -- are supposedly "unfair" to the United States and "not subject to verification." The fact that such claims by Washington have no real foundation is confirmed by prestigious experts, including American experts, who point out that the moratoriums proposed by the Soviet Union would promote the preservation of the existing approximate military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, prevent a further buildup of arms arsenals, and promote to a tremendous extent the attainment of accords.

McFarlane's assertions about the "unverifiability" of the observance of moratoriums are also far-fetched. For instance, such an authoritative American public organization as the Center for Defense Information has published a whole series of studies which provide irrefutable evidence that with the present level of technology no nuclear test in any part of the world could go undetected. And specialists at the Washington Institute for Security and Cooperation in Space have demonstrated convincingly that the technical facilities at the disposal of the USSR and the United States make it possible to monitor with the utmost accuracy the observance of an agreement reached.

All this shows that Washington is trying to shift the blame for the lack of progress in Geneva and disguise its own unconstructive stance, which is aimed at blocking efforts in the arms control sphere for the sake of achieving its own aim -- that of acquiring military superiority and pursuing a policy of diktat "from a position of strength."

CONSEQUENCES OF SDI RESEARCH FOR EUROPE, JAPAN

LD191418 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 19 Jul 85

["Bait for the Europeans" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 19 TASS -- A Soviet scholar described the assertions of some U.S. officials to the effect that participation in the so-called 'Strategic Defense Initiative' meets also the interests of peaceful research, as a "bait for the Europeans".

Speaking at a 'round-table' discussion on space weapons, sponsored by the MOSCOW NEWS weekly, Andrey Kokoshin, doctor of history, said that the chief argument used by the U.S. administration to brainwash the public in Western Europe is that the implementation of the "star wars" program would, supposedly, provide a 'tremendous impulse' to science and engineering, including also peaceful sectors.

"Everything in this argumentation is turned topsy-turvy. Military research and development does not feed the civilian sectors of the economy. Just the opposite: the contemporary development of science and technology for military purposes is completely based on a general scientific and engineering foundation.

"This means that a very large amount of resources and money which could be better used for peaceful purposes, including the working out of international cooperation, will be taken from the peaceful sectors and used, instead, for the development of the different components of the 'star wars'", Andrey Kokoshin said.

"Brown, former U.S. defence secretary and well-known physicist," Kokoshin noted, in particular, "showed clearly in his book, that at the end of the 50's and outset of the 60's the profit from the U.S. military R and D was considerable for the U.S. economy, science and technology as a whole. At present the situation has radically changed, a new cycle has started in which today just the opposite is happening.

"Therefore, the real goal of the U.S. promoters of the "star wars" research programme is to use the resources of Western Europe and Japan both directly for this programme and for the establishment of the U.S. control over a whole number of trends in R and D work and over scientific and technical relations", the scholar said.

WEST EUROPEAN APPREHENSION ABOUT SDI DEPLOYMENT

LD191646 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 19 Jul 85

["Star Wars" Plans and European Security -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst, writes:

Contrary to the expectations of the Reagan administration, the West European allies of the USA are obviously not in a hurry to declare officially their readiness to participate in the U.S. "star wars" preparations programme. The call issued by Washington for "Atlantic solidarity" on the question of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" has not brought about expected results so far.

Almost all the West European countries have more or less resolutely expressed their apprehension that the deployment by the United States of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile defence system with space-based elements will be detrimental to their security, will undermine strategic stability in the world and jeopardize the agreements on the limitation and reduction of arms, which are now in effect. As Jim Mendelson, former member of the U.S. delegation at the SALT-2 talks, wrote recently in the NEW STATESMAN journal, the "Strategic Defence Initiative" has heightened tensions in NATO more than any other decision of the current U.S. administration.

Indeed, the U.S. policy of militarisation of outer space in combination with the continuing deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe will sharply increase the risk of a nuclear conflict breaking out on the continent. The West Europeans feel, with good reason, that using the large-scale ABM as a shield, the United States will in an even larger measure rely in drawing up its strategic concepts and plans on its concept, which is illusory, yet no less dangerous, of confining a nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union to the geographical framework of the European theatre.

The Americans, as even the most devout NATOists in Western Europe fear, may try to use, after the creation of a large-scale ABM system for the USA, the very fact of the deployment of their medium-range missiles on the territory of the FRG, Britain, Italy and other NATO countries with their selfish aims.

It is also important that the creation of an ABM system for the defence of the USA against strategic missiles will inevitably lower the threshold of the use of non-strategic nuclear weapons, i.e. medium-range missiles and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. This may have fatal consequences for the European population.

Under the present-day conditions of a sharpening of the international situation, the sole sensible and realistic alternative to Washington's plans to militarise outer space and prepare for a "limited" nuclear war is the Soviet concept of strengthening the security of all European countries at a lower, less dangerous and less expensive level of military confrontation, with the nuclear weapons playing a minimum role. The way to stability in Europe lies not only through a further build-up of the nuclear space weapons of the USA and its allies, as Washington is trying to prove, but through a limitation and reduction of weapons on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, through delivering, in the final analysis, Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones, as is proposed by the Soviet Union.

U.S. TACTICS DELAY CHEMICAL WEAPONS AGREEMENT

LD201106 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 20 Jul 85

["PRAVDA: Chemical Weapons Must Be Banned" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- PRAVDA carries the signed article on the Geneva talks to develop a convention on banning chemical weapons which is entitled "Chemical Weapons Must be Banned".

The Soviet Union is doing its utmost to ensure the success of the talks, the article says. On more than one occasion it met halfway other countries both on questions connected with the volume of banning and on control. However, the talks have been at a standstill of late, especially during the past year.

It is the U.S. that blocks the talks. The same is taking place in other spheres of arms limitation. Official U.S. statements, including those made at the top level, abound in high-flown phrases about the allegiance of the U.S. to the objective of the early concluding of a convention banning chemical weapons. However, Washington's practical steps are at variance with these euphonius declarations.

At present the talks have reached the point when all its participants should get down to painstakingly searching for ways to overcome the revealed differences. The U.S. is acting in an opposite direction. The draft convention submitted by the U.S. in April 1984, which continues to be the basis of its position, proved to be another apple of discord at the Geneva talks.

The U.S. plan put the talks back and only led to the deepening of contradictions, especially on questions of control.

Quite recently the U.S. took a number of tactical steps with a view to make the U.S. at the talks look more constructive. For example, one of its recent proposals provided for the following pseudocompromise: Since the U.S. is not willing, it can go on producing lethal toxic agents without any restrictions, while the Soviet Union and other states which come out for the curbing of their production by all the countries can introduce such restrictions only for themselves. It is presented as a kind of a "freedom of choice" while in fact it is a brazen claim to obtaining unilateral advantages which can be put forward only with the aim to block the way towards working out an agreement.

Judging by all appearances, Washington's strategy and tactics at the talks actually ensure propaganda covering for the U.S. program of chemical rearmament, whose central element is to be the production of new chemical shells -- the so-called binary ones. As a result of the implementation of this program the aggregate number of chemical shells in the U.S. arsenals should go up from 3 million to 5 million pieces (some people believe today that even this is not enough). So, U.S. diplomats seem to be given the task to bring the talks to a deadlock and to shift the blame for it to the Soviet Union. The trick is not new, PRAVDA remarks.

Other propaganda tricks in favour of the binary program are not original either, the article points out further. One of them is the trite invention of some "Soviet threat". American officials resort to slanderous allegations about the nonexistent intention of the USSR to start a chemical war in Western Europe. In this connection they "find out" all of a sudden that American stockpiles in the U.S. and Western Europe are "hopelessly outdated" and can no longer serve as a means of intimidation. At the same time they assert that the absence of the sufficient chemical means of "containment" aggravates the threat of a nuclear war because it can force Washington to be the first to use nuclear weapons at early stages of a conflict. Besides, in their opinion, the production of binary weapons should make a favourable impact on the talks and push the USSR towards an agreement. In other words, it is suggested that in order to eliminate chemical weapons countries should have them in ever greater quantities and of ever more modern types. PRAVDA describes this logic as monstrous.

The chemical arms race to which Washington is leading would put off the prospect of banning chemical weapons, would further aggravate the international situation and the military confrontation in general. The interests of the whole of mankind require that this turn of events should be prevented. Peoples demand that the banning of chemical weapons become a reality. However, in order to achieve this it is necessary that all the states participating in the Geneva talks, primarily the U.S., of course, should display a constructive approach to the problem. Their attempts to use the talks as a cover-up won't work. The problem of the chemical weapons can and should be solved proceeding from common sense and the feeling of responsibility for the future. Chemical weapons must be outlawed.

ARMS TALKS, U.S. IN ASIA, HUMAN RIGHTS VIEWED

PM221356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin untitled international review]

[Text] Problems Awaiting Solution

Among the unresolved problems which perturb broad strata of the international public, the package of questions on the agenda at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva is highlighted. The second round of these talks ended this week -- and ended without results. The reason was the negative U.S. stance.

Back in January the leaders of the USSR and U.S. foreign policy departments reached agreement that the subject of the new Geneva talks would be the package of problems relating to space and nuclear armaments -- strategic and medium-range -- and that all these questions would be examined and resolved in an interconnected way. It was then that the main aim of the talks was also specified: drafting effective accords aimed at preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, and strengthening strategic stability.

The main obstacle erected by the United States on the path to accords is the U.S. "star wars" program. It runs counter to the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the subject and aims of the Geneva talks and to the open-ended treaty concluded between the USSR and the United States on ABM systems limitation.

Seeking to justify their desire to militarize space and to build up nuclear armaments, U.S. officials are misleading the international public. Thus U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz recently accused the USSR of violating the ABM Treaty while U.S. Vice President Bush accused it of continuing to deploy SS-20 missiles. Yet officials of this importance should know the true state of affairs. Our country is not creating offensive space armaments or a wide-scale ABM system, nor is it creating the basis for defense of this kind. The USSR is strictly keeping to its commitments under the treaty as a whole and in its parts and is unconditionally observing the spirit and letter of this very important document. The USSR also firmly adheres to the moratorium it has announced on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the country for the period through November this year and a subsequent decision will depend on whether the United States follows the example it has set.

The motive which has prompted high-ranking U.S. officials to come out at this precise moment with their latest propaganda falsifications is clear: Washington would like to avoid responsibility for the fruitlessness of the Geneva talks.

The U.S. State Department's special statement pursued the same goal. Paul Nitze, the U.S. President's consultant on arms reduction talks, tried to back it up in an interview published in U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT containing many pitiful words about "the Russians' intractability."

Indeed, this interview is also notable in another sense. After P. Nitze dwelled at length and without foundation on the theme of how the United States is ready to agree on all aspects of the subject matter of the Geneva talks, he was asked a direct question: "So you do not rule out the possibility that the United States will agree to conclude a treaty banning the deployment of defense systems based on the 'star wars' concept?"

Pinned to the wall, as they say, P. Nitze reiterated: "We are prepared to discuss all that." But he immediately let slip: "However, we believe that the best way of resolving the problems would be to discuss the question of how both sides are to adopt ABM systems -- if these systems become a reality -- after consultations and after amendments have been made to the ABM Treaty."

This is an eloquent admission. Yes, it is not Moscow but Washington which considers "the best solution" to be the revision of the ABM Treaty in order to sanction the extension of the arms race into space. As for the stipulation "if these systems become a reality," it is designed to lull the public.

The vulnerability of Washington's position is obvious. It is no accident that it is also P. Nitze who complains: "In some circles there is a marked tendency to believe that all responsibility for success or failure rests with the U.S. government and not with the Russians and that Moscow's position is not amenable to change and therefore the blame for the inability to reach agreement rests directly with the United States...This is absolutely wrong, but there is a danger that this viewpoint will gather strength."

Increasingly broad circles of the international public are convinced that the Soviet Union's position at the Geneva talks fully accords with their subject matter and aims and that it has no grounds for altering its position. It is Washington that would like to revise without prior agreement the clauses in the Soviet-U.S. joint statement and the ABM Treaty. That is why the U.S. position is provoking mounting anxiety and indignation in the world. People in the most diverse countries are realizing that the Soviet Union, as it has warned, cannot allow the United States to use the talks again as a decoy, to conceal its military preparations.

The Paris conference this week of a number of West European states which discussed the possibilities for their joint policy and cooperation in the field of sophisticated technology was a kind of reaction to the United States' desire come what may to implement its program for preparing for "star wars." The relevant project, named "Eureka," was proposed by France, which refused to take part in the elaboration of the U.S. version of "star wars."

As for the Soviet Union, which opposes the militarization of space, it is putting forward a proposal for international cooperation in the peaceful development of space in the interests of all peoples. That this noble cause is entirely realistic is borne out by numerous Soviet space programs, in which other countries, including capitalist countries, have taken part. This is also confirmed by the jointly elaborated and implemented Soyuz-Apollo program, whose 10th anniversary occurred this week. Let us recall that its implementation directly preceded the signing of the Final Act of the All-European Conference in Helsinki.

For Security in Asia.

The Soviet Union is deeply convinced that the Helsinki Final Act has not lost its importance even now. Here it is not a case of simply returning to what was achieved in the seventies. The Soviet understanding of detente is that it is an essential but only transitional stage toward a reliable and all-embracing system of international security. Not only the European states but also the states of other continents must rise above their differences and become partners in safeguarding world security in order to avert mankind's nuclear annihilation.

The question of safeguarding security in Asia and the adjacent enormous regions of the Indian and Pacific Oceans is important in this respect.

The Soviet Union has recently proposed elaborating a common, comprehensive approach toward the problem of security in Asia. It has called for the Asian countries' efforts to be pooled to achieve that goal. In our country's opinion, the path to that goal lies through bilateral talks and multilateral consultations -- right up to the holding of an all-Asian forum.

The Soviet Union firmly and consistently supports the idea of declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, which the UN General Assembly was urging back in 1971 at the initiative of the nonaligned countries. A session of the special committee on the Indian Ocean ended in New York recently. During the session the USSR reaffirmed its desire actively to promote the convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean which, after the long delays caused by the obstructionist line of the United States and its closest allies, should take place in the first half of 1986.

The Soviet Union is ready to resume the Soviet-U.S. talks broken off by Washington in 1978 -- talks whose aim is to prevent the militarization of the Indian Ocean and to take practical steps to reduce the level of tension there. Unfortunately, the United States is failing to display such readiness. Its position here, too, is within the mainstream of Washington's foreign policy aimed at securing strategic superiority for itself.

The aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism in Asia is manifested in the undeclared war which the United States is waging against Afghanistan. In its support for the Pol Pot gangs operating on the border with Cambodia, and in the kindling of tension between India and Pakistan, which is being supplied with ever new armaments. The militarization toward which the United States is pushing Japan and the establishment of an alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea on a military basis are fraught with dangerous consequences for the cause of peace not only in Asia but also throughout the world.

New confirmation of the United States' desire to extend its "suzerainty" to the Asian and Pacific zone was G. Shultz' recent trip to the region. In numerous statements made during the trip he did everything to try to intimidate the countries of the region with the "Soviet threat" looming over them.

In the search for facts which would lend verisimilitude to his words, the secretary of state was not afraid to present himself in a ridiculous light. A REUTER correspondent reported from the capital of Fiji: "During the last stage of his tour of Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Shultz touched on the Soviet measures aimed at reaching an agreement on fishing with Kiribati as evidence of Soviet penetration of the region." In an excess of unexpected generosity he even promised to "work out a program for fishermen from the South Pacific islands so that they have no incentive to conclude advantageous deals with Moscow."

The programs which Washington is really preparing for the region were announced by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger at a conference of the Asian Society in the Pentagon at the end of last week. "Our determination to remain (?) a Pacific power," he said, "is illustrated and backed by improvements in our forces in the region. We are equipping our forces with the best armaments in our arsenal." To support his statement the secretary launched into a list: the new nuclear-powered aircraft carrier the Carl Vinson, the battleship New Jersey, the new F/A-18 aircraft for the Marines, new Army helicopters...

C. Weinberger was obliged to admit, however, that "The bad news for us is the continued policy stance of New Zealand, which effectively denies our ships access to New Zealand ports." If high-ranking Washington officials were to be franker in this instance, they would have to add that this is not the only "bad news" for them.

In Australia, for instance, G. Shultz was greeted by demonstrations under the slogans "No to U.S. nuclear bases!" and "No to war!" Describing the demonstrations, an NBC television correspondent noted: "U.S. policymakers are alarmed by the rapid proliferation of antinuclear feelings at a time when Australia's strategic importance for the United States is growing."

Antinuclear, antiwar feelings are growing throughout the world. That also applies fully to the Asian and Pacific countries. The Soviet proposals aimed at safeguarding security in Asia are becoming increasingly topical.

On Freedom and Human Rights

A group of U.S. politicians visited Cuba recently. There they were received by F. Castro, who gave them an interview which has now been published in a U.S. journal.

One of the first questions concerned "the difference between personal freedoms" in the West and in a socialist country, Cuba. Answering the question, F. Castro said: "In my opinion the United States and Cuba have utterly different concepts of freedom. You have millionaires and poor people living alongside each other. In our country there are no abandoned children or homeless poor...since speaking of freedom and calling your country the freest in the world. The world's freest country has wiped out the Indians. You have made the most terrible tyrants in Argentina and Chile your allies and you defend the Republic of South Africa. You employ the services of the world's most terrible assassins to organize counterrevolution and you believe you are a country of freedom? What kind of banner of freedom is the United States defending?

This question and the answer to it reflected the differences in interpretations of the concepts of freedom and human rights stemming from the difference in socioeconomic systems, on which not only the propagandists of "Western democracy" but also some Western countries' officials are trying to play. You only have to recall the "Helsinki Human Rights Day" announced by the U.S. President.

This day was timed to coincide with the human rights conference in Ottawa held in accordance with a decision taken beforehand by the representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference. The delegations from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries suggested adopting a final document on the questions discussed. But the representatives of the Western states headed by the United States tried to prevent this, because they would inevitably have had to admit instances of gross and massive violation of human rights in their own countries -- from the unemployment which encompasses several tens of millions of people to the racial discrimination to which entire peoples are subjected. Here of course it would have been impossible also to avoid the question of the main human rights -- the right to life -- which is endangered as a result of the aggressive policy of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism.

It remains to be hoped that the experience of the discussion in Ottawa will be food for thought for those who, accepting the U.S. concept of human rights at face value, cannot see that it serves to kindle hostility among peoples and states, to organize "crusades," and ultimately to justify the arms race.

USSR CSCE COMMITTEE REVIEWS HELSINKI ACCORDS

PM221529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[I. Melnikov article: "Helsinki 10 Years On"]

[Text] "In Helsinki on 1 August 1975 the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed the Final Act, which outlined the way to overcome the opposition stemming from the character of their relations in the past and to achieve better mutual understanding. The states' collective efforts laid the foundation of detente which had shown its undisputed advantages and benefits for all."

That is an extract from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers appeal "To the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries" on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. It provides the introduction to the book "Helsinki 10 years On" (Khelsinki -- 10 let spustya) recently published by the PROGRESS publishing house. This pocket-sized book represents the report of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

It opens with the section "Charter for Peaceful Life in Europe." When characterizing the Helsinki meeting's significance the authors note not only its "quantitative" scale (the Final Act was signed by 35 states) but also the main, qualitatively new feature: The Helsinki forum was produced by the detente process and in turn deepened its course. It marked a new stage in implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence and made an important contribution to creating the foundation of European security.

The 10 years that have elapsed since the All-European forum have shown that two seemingly parallel processes are operating in world politics. One consists in upholding the "Helsinki spirit," implementing the Final Act's provisions, and further developing political, economic, trade, and cultural ties among states in the east and west, north and south of our continent. Two-way traffic on the highway of detente was quite intense until the early eighties: then it slowed down somewhat but is continuing and most countries are taking part.

The process alien to detente which was given impetus by U.S. policy in the late seventies and early eighties is aimed at undermining the Helsinki Act's foundations. Washington has made considerable efforts in that direction and involved a number of its European NATO partners in its course but has failed to make the plot against detente watertight. What has happened is that the West European NATO countries are taking part in the implementation of the Helsinki Accords but in a number of cases are slowing it down at the same time.

During the 10th anniversary celebrations paeans to the Helsinki meeting may resound within the NATO camp. That is not unusual. But words are always verified by deeds great or small. I recall the final two nights before the completion of the second stage of the all-European conference in Geneva. (yes, time was hurrying on and the diplomats and experts from 35 countries had to work through the night, too). Western journalists bombarded their Soviet colleagues with questions at that time: "Will the USSR really publish the Final Act in full? No, you do not have the courage!"

But our country did have the courage, which is more than you can say for the Western countries and their mass media.

The very day after the forum ended the Final Act's text was carried in the Soviet central newspapers in a total print run of 20 million. This was followed by the large-scale publication in the USSR of a brochure providing the text of the act and similar publications in the languages of the USSR's peoples. The Soviet Union included in its 1977 constitution all 10 principles of the Final Act relating to relations among states.

And then there are the USSR's initiatives in the Helsinki spirit. Throughout this period our country has raised at the most diverse levels and through various channels the question of the need to consolidate the forum's political results. The Soviet Union adopted an active and principled stance at the meetings of representatives of the All-European conference states in Belgrade (1977-1978) and Madrid (1980-1983).

The years we have lived through, the report says, have shown that the restucturing of relations on the continent in the spirit of good-neighborliness and cooperation has proved more complex and contradictory than perhaps seemed the case when the Helsinki document was signed. What is slowing down the All-European process in that case? The answer is the arms race launched by the United States in which the latter has used NATO levers to closely involve its West European allies. That race has brought about the acute aggravation of the international situation, the intensification of the threat to peace and security, and an increasing lack of confidence among states. The White House's gamble on strength in international relations is a direct violation of Helsinki's principles. Those principles have also been undermined by boycotts and sanctions used by the United States and certain of its allies as measures of "punishment" against other states.

Concern for peace in Europe, the report notes, must begin with concern for the inviolability of its borders. It is reasonable to ask: Why do some Western statesmen venture to cast doubt on Europe's territorial and political realities and attack the wartime allied agreements reached at Yalta and Potsdam? Why are they sheltering revanchist circles who are acting increasingly impudently in the FRG? As we know from European history, the desire to obtain new territories and change the prevailing borders has produced many wars. And historical experience must never be forgotten.

The Helsinki Act's provisions in the humanitarian sphere are of great significance. It remains a fact that they are far from being implemented in the West and this causes concern to the broad international public. The report cites numerous instances of citizens being deprived of the right to work, of social and trade union rights being infringed, of increased poverty, of discrimination against women, and of the infamous "professional ban." The persecution of peace campaigners and discrimination against immigrant workers have been stepped up in the NATO states in recent years.

Many stumbling blocks have been placed on the Helsinki highway. Nevertheless, movement along this road has not stopped and detente has not been buried. Despite the difficulties and the cost, the decade's results are positive on the whole. The objective interest of the overwhelming majority of states in continuing the all-European process is obvious. The European countries' preference for cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, and environmental protection spheres is growing stronger.

As the report shows very convincingly, the past decade has confirmed that implementing the All-European conference's results is a beneficial but, at the same time, complex, contradictory, and arduous process. But rest assured: The Helsinki principles will continue working actively for the good of Europeans and of all mankind in the future.

OAU SUMMIT SESSION CONVENES IN ADDIS ABABA

Mengistu Opens Session

LD190843 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa July 19 TASS -- The African Continent's pressing political, social and economic problems, ways of intensifying efforts to safeguard peace in Africa and throughout the world, issues relating to international economic cooperation and the need to counter imperialism's political and economic pressure are in the focus of the 21st session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU), which has opened here.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, told the forum's opening that the task of making Africa a nuclear-free zone has acquired special significance in the present dangerous international situation resulting from the imperialist quarters' escalation of the arms race and their striving to extend it to outer space.

Many African states, he said, are convinced that a tangible contribution to strenthening international security will be made by preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Africa and declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The Ethiopian leader sharply criticized South Africa's apartheid regime and the Western powers giving the racists all-round support. Analyzing the economic problems confronting Africa, Mengistu Haile Mariam said the earnest of their successful resolution is in the OAU member states' joint efforts. He said the economic difficulties of the African countries are compounded by their growing foreign debt caused by the rapacious operations of the developed Western states. These states are continuing to exploit Africa's cheap natural and manpower resources and using the international financial institutions like the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as tools of pressure and interference.

Nyerere on Food, Debt Problems

LD192243 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa July 19 TASS -- At the 21st session of the summit assembly of the Organisation of African Unity under way here, Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, head of the committee responsible for drawing up economic proposals, presented the action programme prepared by the committee to improve the food supply in the continent and to develop agriculture. The committee suggests short-term and long-term plans and recommendations to African countries so that they could make themselves self-sufficient in food. The main condition of fulfilling those plans and recommendations is allocating no less than 20-25 percent of the budget of each country to the development of agriculture.

Touching upon the question of the foreign debt of African countries which reached 158 billion dollars by the end of 1984, Julius Nyerere said that "Africa does not repudiate its debts." However, when the economy of countries of the continent is stagnant and the foreign debt is growing every year at the rate of 20 per cent "we cannot make our children go hungry for the sake of repaying the debts," he said. African countries should agree on a joint stand at the coming international talks in the sphere, Julius Nyerere said.

He also expressed the opinion that the Lagos action plan adopted five years ago had not been implemented because of inequitable terms existing in international economic order, the drought and the shortages of food and famine in Africa it caused, as well as the lack of the necessary instrument for control over the implementation of that plan.

Diouf Closes Session

LD202227 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa July 20 TASS -- The 21st session of the OAU summit assembly has ended here. The session discussed pressing political and socio-economic problems of the continent, the tasks of intensifying the struggle for peace in Africa and the whole world, developing international economic cooperation.

Speaking at the session's closing meeting, OAU chairman, President of Senegal, Abdou Diouf stressed that consolidation of economic independence of the African countries is conditioned above all by their concerted actions both on the regional and all-Africa level, and on the world scene. The main political question for the states of the continent, he said, is the explosive situation in the south of Africa which developed through the fault of the racist Republic of South Africa. Abdou Diouf called upon the OAU member countries, the progressive forces of the whole world to intensify the struggle for efficient isolation of the apartheid regime.

The participants in the session denounced the policy of "constructive engagement" of Washington and Pretoria, which encourages the racists for heightening repressions inside the country and the aggressive course with regard to the neighbouring independent states. They declared for giving broader all-sided support to the national liberation movements of the region.

The session passed a resolution in connection with the decision of the U.S. Congress on repealing the Clark Amendment, which formally prohibited the granting of aid to the puppet anti-Angolan groupings. Direct or indirect support for enemies of the Angolan peoples from any state, the resolution stresses, will be qualified by the African countries as direct violation of the U.N. and OAU charters. U.S. overt and covert interference into internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola is a hostile act with regard to the whole of Africa.

In the obtaining situation the government of Angola has the right to take any counter steps which it will deem necessary to defend the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The African leaders approved of the proposal to hold a regional conference on problems of security, disarmament and development in Africa in Lome (Togo) in August this year.

The all-Africa forum approved of the special programme of actions to develop agriculture and improve the food status in Africa and also the economic declaration which stresses the need of broadening inter-African cooperation in the spirit of the provisions of the Lagos Plan of Actions.

The new OAU general secretary was elected at the session. He is Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Niger Ide Oumarou.

UN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL BODY DEBATES ISRAELI POLICY

PM221231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov report: "Following the UN Charter"]

[Text] Geneva -- Israel, relying on U.S. economic, political, and military aid, continues to be the source of the fueling of tension in the Near East. This is the general opinion of most of the delegates who spoke at the session of the UN Economic and Social Council which is under way at the Palais des Nations.

The debate on the question "Inalienable Sovereignty Over National Resources on the Occupied Palestinian and Other Arab Territories" discussed the policy of Israel, which is flagrantly violating elementary norms of international law. The speeches by the delegates of the nonaligned states and the socialist countries stressed the need for an all-embracing political settlement in the Near East.

The statement by the Soviet delegation notes, in particular, that it is only within the framework of an international conference with participation of the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- that a solution to the problem of sovereignty over the national resources of the occupied Arab territories can be reached. The need to support the just demands of the developing countries was noted in the draft resolution, proposed by the Soviet Union, on the question "International Economic Security -- the Most Important Condition for Accelerating the Economic Decolonization of the Developing Countries."

Submitting the resolution, the Soviet delegation head, Ye.N. Makeyev, said that the United Nations must seek to exclude from international contacts any forms of inequality, exploitation, colonialism, neocolonialism, economic aggression, and blackmail, regarding these measures as flagrant violations of the principles of the UN Charter and the documents of the Helsinki Conference.

'EAST-WEST DIALOGUE' MEETING HELD IN VIENNA

LD201659 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Vienna July 20 TASS -- An international "East-West Dialogue" meeting, involving Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria, Cultural and Education Minister Bela Kopeczi of Hungary, Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann of the German Democratic Republic and Federal Secretary Peter Glotz of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, has ended here.

Speaking at a news conference today, Fred Sinowatz said the meeting had discussed ways of consolidating peace, the role to be played in these efforts by European countries, the development of trading, economic and cultural links between states with different social systems, the policy of peaceful coexistence in Europe, and European states' active involvement in solving problems of disarmament and relaxing international tension. The attendees had voiced the conviction that East-West relations should be marked by a shared desire to fend off the threat of war and tap all opportunities for cooperation to mutual advantage.

On his country's foreign policy, the Austrian Republic, Fred Sinowatz said, wanted good relations with socialist countries and had set itself the task of promoting peaceful coexistence among states irrespective of their social and economic systems.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS REAGAN RETURN TO WHITE HOUSE

PM221137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "United States: After the Operation"]

[Text] President Reagan returned to the White House Saturday, 1 week after his operation, REUTERS has reported from Washington.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes declined to predict a schedule for the President's business over the next few weeks, before his departure on vacation to California at the beginning of August.

SHEVARDNADZE, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS COMING SUMMIT

LD221522 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- Edward Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received today the U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Arthur Hartman at his request.

The sides discussed questions connected with Soviet-American relations, including the coming meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee MIkhail Gorbachev and the U.S. President Ronald Reagan. They also touched upon separate international problems of mutual interest.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON POLOVCHAK CASE COURT RULING

PM221457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Grossly Flouting the Rules"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Jul -- Federal District Judge Thomas McMillen's ruling has been an indictment of the flagrant tyranny and lawlessness perpetrated by the U.S. authorities with regard to the Soviet Polovchak family. In his ruling, he admitted that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service had grossly flouted the rights of Mikhail and Anna Polovchak when in 1980 it prevented the departure from the United States of their son Vladimir, a minor.

This family's tragedy began when it went to the United States at the invitation of relatives. However, after a few months of harsh deprivations the Polovchaks were convinced that daily life in the United States was a long way from the commercial pictures drawn by U.S. propaganda. In an attempt to rectify their mistake, they decided to return home. Learning of this, the local authorities and reactionary emigre organizations entrenched in Chicago launched a veritable persecution of the Polovchaks with a view to compelling them to abandon that step. When the threats and blackmail had no effect, the kidnapping of their 13-year-old Vladimir was organized. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service openly sided with the bandits and officially sanctioned V. Polovchak's illegal detention in the United States against his parents' will.

Some 5 years of prolonged litigation and investigation were needed to achieve even formally the conformation of the parental rights of M. and A. Polovchak. As (Kh. Grossman), a lawyer from the U.S. league for the defense of civil liberties representing the interests of the Soviet family in court, emphasized, the court had finally confirmed that the authorities' actions were a direct violation of the Polovchak parents' elementary rights to bring up their children.

However, the nationalist groupings do not intend to give Vladimir over to his parents. "We intend to protest the federal judge's decision," their representative, one (Yu. Kunas), who is closely linked with the terrorist rabble of Bandera supporters [reference to World War II Ukrainian traitor], said after the court case.

MOSCOW TV NOTES FAILURE OF RADIO MARTI

LD222123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1838 GMT 22 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] On 20 May, the United States began carrying out yet another act of sabotage against revolutionary Cuba -- this time ideological sabotage. A radio station hostile to the Cuban people began broadcasting from the territory of Florida. The organizers of this action cynically called their mouthpiece by the name of Cuba's national hero -- Jose Marti. In his time, Marti passionately exposed cruel American imperialism and exposed the American way of life. And now the station, which has appropriated the revolutionary's name, advertizes this same way of life for 14 and 1/2 hours everyday, slanders the Cubans, and puts the enormous gains of socialist Cuba into question. Our radio must become an important element in the cause of the struggle against the communist regime -- this is openly acknowledged by the founders of the radio station and they rubbed their hands with pleasure in the hope that virtually all countries would listen to them. They miscalculated. The expected result was not obtained. The enormous expenditure did not pay off, and now American congressmen are already cutting the slanderers' budget by 24 percent straight off. This amounts to almost $3 million. This is, of course, not because the attitude to Cuba has changed in Congress. Simply, the broadcasts to Cuba from the United States are carried out in a propagandistically lying, dirty, coarse and boring manner. Thus, Cuba's enemies ignominiously lost their battle in the psychological war, the battle for the listener. By the way, one could only have expected such an outcome.

TASS CRITICIZES WICK REMARKS ON YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD221408 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 22 TASS -- At a briefing for American mass media representatives of the other day, director of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) Charles Wick gave the "free press" recommendations on how to cover the forthcoming 12th World Youth Festival in Moscow. He bluntly suggested that journalists disregard functions to be held within the festival framework, belittle its significance and present it in the negative light.

The USIA chief urged the correspondents to spread the invented "issue" of "human rights violations" in the USSR. He advised that they look in Moscow for people allegedly suppressed by the authorities. He called this telling the truth about the Soviet way of life.

Wick recommended that the journalists write about the Moscow festival in the way that would kindle anti-Soviet unfriendly sentiments among the Americans. He suggested that those Americans who will take part in the authoritative international youth forum be described as unpatriotic.

All this badly tallies with the declarations about the desire to develop relations between nations made by the United States which also signed the final act of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

U.S. SHOULD NOT EXPECT CHANGE IN GENEVA SUBJECTS

LD190606 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] And now our commentator, Vladimir Teplov, looks at the just ended second round of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons:

The round has again shown the U.S. obvious unwillingness to consider the interests of the other side, and achieve an agreement on the basis of equality and equal security. There is an impression that Washington is not going to seriously search for mutually acceptable agreements. This is seen in its insistent attempts to drag the Soviet Union into another stage of the arms race by creating attack space weapons.

The American delegation at the talks has been claiming that if both the United States and the Soviet Union create antimissile defenses with space-based components, it would be easier for them to achieve agreements on dramatic reductions of offensive nuclear weapons. Moreover, this would allegedly make nuclear weapons useless and result in their liquidation. As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union is being invited to participate in (?a) space arms race. Should it reject the offer, it will remain defenseless in the face of the United States, which expects it will get a space shield in 15 to 20 years to protect itself from a retaliatory strike.

If the implementation of the star wars program continues, the Soviet Union will find both economic and technological resources to preserve strategic balance. It will face no other option but to retaliate if the United States starts militarizing outer space in a bid to upset military and strategic parity. A Soviet retaliatory measure, the Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Sokolov has stressed, will concern both defensive and offensive weapons and, of course, the Soviet Union will choose a way of action which meets its defense interests most fully, and not the one Washington would like it to follow.

U.S. leaders should not expect they'll succeed in changing the subject matter of Geneva talks and make the Soviet Union negotiate not the prevention of an arms race in space, but rules for such a race. The Soviet Union favors prohibition of the militarization of outer space. A ban must be introduced on research into and the creation, testing, and deployment of attack space weapons. As for the antisatellite means, both sides must stop creating new such weapons. The means they already have, including those whose tests haven't been completed, are to be scrapped. The Soviet proposals are in line with the agreement the Soviet Union and the United States reached in January that the purpose of Geneva talks should be the prevention of the arms race in space and the stop to it on earth. The Soviet Union continues to honor that agreement, which cannot be said about the United States.

SYMBOLISM OF SOYUZ-APOLLO MISSION RECALLED

PM190955 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Jul 85 p 3

[Special correspondent G. Lomanov article: "Ten Years On"]

[Text] Tomorrow is the 10th anniversary of the flight of the Soyuz and Apollo craft -- the first joint American-Soviet spaceflight in history.

On 15 July 1975, the spacecraft manned by Aleksey Leonov and Valeriy Kubasov headed into the sky from the Soviet space center at Baykonur, and a few hours later the American astronauts Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand, and Donald Slayton blasted off from Cape Canaveral in Apollo. The whole world followed with attention and admiration the unprecedented experiment in orbit directed toward tomorrow. And not only because the Soyuz-Apollo linkup might be a prototype for future international orbital stations -- for millions of people on the planet that flight became a symbol of detente and cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space.

"When I first opened the hatch," Apollo commander T. Stafford recalled the memorable docking day, "and said 'hello' to Valeriy and Aleksey, I thought that, by opening the hatches in space, we were opening a new era in the history of mankind. How that era would develop subsequently would depend on the will, efforts, and faith of the two countries' peoples and the whole world."

Well, it was not our fault that the Apollo-Soyuz Test Mission [ASTM] experiment did not enjoy further development, and it was not on our initiative that Soviet-U.S. scientific and technical cooperation was curtailed.

I talked with Twice Hero of the Soviet Union A. Leonov, commander of the Soyuz-19 craft, when he was engrossed with predeparture cares -- his American colleagues had invited him and V. Kubasov to the United States in connection with the 10th anniversary of the flight.

"We excitedly await our meeting with the Apollo crew," Aleksey Arkhipovich said. "Thomas Stafford and Donald Slayton have quit astronautics. Vance Brand is continuing to make flights, and we will be pleased to wish him success. But, however our destinies have taken shape, I am sure that every one of the ASTM five will remember forever the strenuous and joyous days of joint work. Of course, these feelings are inevitably tinged with regret that ASTM remained a bright but, in practice, the only page of cooperation between our countries in space. But we think that reason and good will will triumph. The progressive world public welcome the upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting and hope that it will clear the way for easing tension and expanding cooperation, including in the scientific and technical sphere. As is known, we will not hold matters up -- Soviet people are always ready to work for the good of peace and friendship among the peoples."

ORVZHININ VIEWS CONGRESS ALLOCATIONS TO CIA

LD201222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0838 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has approved a bill allocating funds for CIA activities in fiscal 1986. The total amount of this expenditure is top secret; the bill also does not say anything about the purposes for which these allocations are being made. However, as stated by Congressman Robert [name indistinct] a considerable part of the money will be spent on "influencing world events."

Over to Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer Aleksandr Druzhinin:

We know very well how the CIA tries to influence world affairs. How much the CIA spends on "influencing world events" is carefully concealed from the public, though sometimes the secret is revealed. It is known, for instance, that the CIA spends over $100 million a year on sabotage against Afghanistan. The budget of this department of espionage and subversion for fiscal year 1986 also is hidden cleverly among the Pentagon's expenditures. But informed American observers report that, once again, Washington has not been stingy in providing for the needs of the modern knights of the cloak and dagger. It could not be otherwise: The Washington administration, after all, continues to rely upon the CIA as the main tool of its policy of state terrorism, intrigue, sabotage, and subversion throughout the world.

TASS Analyst on CIA Budget

LD192206 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yevgeniy Yegorov writes:

The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress approved a draft law on the appropriation of funds for the activity of the U.S. intelligence sevices in the 1986 fiscal year. The total sum of these expenditures is, certainly, kept secret, but judging by the previous years, a sum of 1.5-2 billion dollars, and possibly much larger, will be appropriated from these funds for the CIA, for under the Reagan administration this espionage agency surpassed even the Pentagon for the rate of growth of expenditures.

And the point of the matter is not even how much the CIA will get, but how these vast funds will be spent. And they will be spent on most sordid undertakings -- the implementation of the policy of state terrorism which the administration is conducting.

The CIA is now living through a period of the biggest increase of its might ever since the Vietnam war, the U.S. television network CBS points out. This buildup is being implemented by the CIA's director, William Casey. His close contacts with the President and the sharp buildup of the CIA's budget have made Casey the most powerful CIA director since Allen Dulles.

The just published book "Secrecy and Democracy: The CIA in Transition" shows clearly what a foul place the domain of the "cloak-and-dagger boys" is. The book's author is highly competent in the CIA's affairs. He is Stansfield Turner, who was CIA director under President Carter. He describes how the CIA implemented in 1950-1970 series of operations to overthrow governments of Asian and Latin American countries, whose policy did not suit Washington and U.S. monopolies.

Now in the epoch of state terrorism, this activity of the CIA has been intensified still more. The CIA is organising and arming gangs for waging wars against lawful governments, as in Nicaragua and Afghanistan, in Angola and Kampuchea.

In countries where pro-American dictatorships are ruling, the CIA creates "security services", which torture, terrorise and destroy people. The CIA has now again received an opportunity to prepare conspiracies to assassinate statesmen and politicians who evoke Washington's anger and annoyance. Not only individuals but whole peoples become victims of this terroristic activity. Moreover, the CIA is conducting total espionage. Its agents are scattered all over the world. It is engaged in psychological war. It has at its disposal subversive radio stations which poison the air with slanders. Vast funds are spent on bribes and subversive work in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, and mass media.

More could be said about the CIA'S activities, but it is clear as it is that the CIA is the sworn enemy of peoples of the whole world, a tool of the most rabid circles of U.S. imperialism.

TASS ON AIMS OF RICHARD MURPHY'S MIDEAST TOUR

LD221813 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut, July 22 TASS -- Richard Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, is expected shortly to pay visits to Jordan, Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and perhaps, Syria.

Political observers believe that the main purpose of Murphy's tour will be dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and preparations under the Palestinian cover of direct talks between Jordan and Israel on the basis of the Camp David accords. They point out that in the course of the talks the United States will seek a separate agreement which would actually remove from the agenda the question of establishing an independent palestinian state.

It is symptomatic that the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation due to have talks with the USA and Israel includes figures who do not represent the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The press has carried the list of members of that delegation, who live in the United States and also in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Those conciliatory forces which are taking steps to conclude a separate deal are seeking in this way to conceal their political ambitions.

The local press pointedly stresses that the preparation of another separate deal in the region, actually between Jordan and Israel, will prejudice the lawful interests of the Palestinian people.

JAPAN ADOPTS NEW RULES ON IMPORTS; U.S. REACTION

LD211647 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Our economic observer looks at the aggravating problems of Japan's foreign trade. The second package of measures for liberalizing the Japanese market recently adopted by the government has attracted everybody's attention. It provides for reconsidering various rules and regulations which, in Japan's trading partners' views, hamper imports into Japan. About 20 laws and instructions are to be reconsidered to lessen government interference in approving imports and accepting foreign certificates of quality. The proposed funding of imports on favorable terms has also been approved. Favorable loans will be used to fund the purchase of foreign motor vehicles, means of communication and various electric appliances.

In Japan's view these measures can greatly increase the competitiveness of American and other foreign goods on its market. It's not accidental that Prime Minister Nakasone has described the second stage of the program as a major reform. He said such reforms were launched once in 100 years. Experts and the press have been saying the decision to give more freedom in accepting the quality certificates of exporting countries is especially important. For instance, American car manufacturers have been complaining about the current certificate system. They see it as the main cause of the slow growth of American car sales in Japan. Japanese experts have said in reply that the percentage of faulty cars rolling off assembly lines in the United States was 9.4 times higher than in Japan. Similar objections have been voiced against many other goods. However, pressure from the United States and other countries has been so strong that all reasonable arguments have failed. Japan's huge surplus in trade with the United States and other Western partners has been one of the main reasons for the Japanese government giving in and expanding imports.

Nevertheless, it is clear even to a layman that no measures will be able to restore the balance as long as the causes remain. Anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States Congress is so strong that one can expect any consequences, even the adoption of a number of anti-Japanese laws on trade is not ruled out. The underlying reason for such a situation is the United States' growing disbalance in foreign trade in general and in trade with Japan in particular. According to some estimates, the United States' unfavorable balance of foreign trade for this year can reach $140,000 million to $160,000 million. Japan's share in the sum will be $47,000 million or so. However, the cause of the slow-growing American exports is not in the fact that Japan's market is closed to imported goods but in the low competitiveness of American goods.

The United States has been losing its advantages in several fields, including high technology industries. The United States surplus in trade in products of these industries has declined by more than 75 percent from 1980 to last year. Meanwhile, the United States has continued to threaten Japan. President Reagan said on the 8th that Prime Minister Nakasone must show strong leadership in expanding imports. Vice President Bush said outright that the United States had not time for talks. Western Europe, too, has failed to express satisfaction with the new measures of the Japanese government.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE TIES

PM191513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Candidate of Economic Sciences S. Diykov article under the rubric "We Answer Readers' Questions": "USSR-Japan: To Mutual Advantage"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "Japan is our neighbor. How do things stand today in Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations?

"I would also like to know about their prospects" -- T. Tkachuk, Vladivostok.

It is difficult to characterize simply the present state of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations. On the one hand, considerable successes have been achieved in them. Commodity turnover runs to several billion rubles, mutually advantageous cooperation in opening up the natural resources of Siberia and the Soviet Far East is being developed, and active use is being made of such forms of business ties as coastal and cooperative trade, scientific and technical exchange, and others. The USSR and Japan are important trading partners as regards a number of commodities.

On the other hand, however, the fact that in recent years the progressive development of Soviet-Japanese trade has come up against something of a hitch and that there was even a reduction in commodity turnover in 1983-84 cannot fail to cause regrets. Compared with the maximum level reached in 1982 (R3.7 billion), its volume fell more than 20 percent in 1984 -- to R2.9 billion. As a result Japan, which in the seventies held on firmly to second place in the USSR's trade with industrially developed capitalist countries (and even took first place in some years), last year found itself only in sixth place.

What are the chief reasons for the situation which has come about? Why is it that Japanese trade firms, which are traditonally active in foreign markets (and have, incidentally, more than 20 offices in Moscow), are increasingly frequently finding themselves in the role of outsiders in the Soviet market?

Several factors determining these trends could be named. Under intense pressure from the U.S. Administration in the late seventies and early eighties the Japanese Government consciously undertook the sharp "politicization" of economic ties with the Soviet Union. The virtual ban on the Japanese export and import bank granting credit to finance deliveries of complete equipment to the USSR resulted in considerably few major contracts being concluded with Soviet clients for several years from 1980.

Talks on a number of promising directions in cooperation were broken off. As a result, the purchasing of machinery, equipment, and materials from Japan on the basis of new Soviet-Japanese cooperation agreements was not continued on schedule. This also had an adverse effect not only on Japanese exports to our country but also on all commodity turnover.

Of course, such a shifting of trends in trade and economic ties between our countries cannot give grounds for satisfaction. But it is, in a way, natural, because attempts to turn trade and economic relations into a tool of power politics are groundless and can only exert a destructive influence on international ties. "It is a hopeless task to try to use trade, for example, to interfere in our internal affairs," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev emphasizes: "We do not need such trade and can do without it."

Among the causes of an economic nature holding up the development of Soviet-Japanese trade it is necessary to note primarily the structural changes occurring in the two partners' national economies. Both the Soviet and the Japanese economies are developing along the line of intensification, of increasing the role of science in production and introducing resource-saving technology. The traditional structure of commodity turnover is gradually ceasing to correspond to the main direction in the two countries' economic development. Japan has begun to show less interest in purchases of commercial timber, coal, and metal ores.

At the same time that country's ruling circules are continuing to artificially limit exports to the USSR of products of highly complex technology, which is now the object of Japanese export specialization.

Here, too, the Japanese Government's political views gain the upper hand over the interests of its own firms which, under conditions of increasing anti-Japanese protectionist trends in the trade policy of the United States and the EEC countries, could acquire a new and quite large market.

However, all the aforesaid certainly does not mean that Soviet-Japanese trade has no prospects. On the contrary, the present "hitch" in its development has highlighted the main problems which have to be resolved if questions of economic cooperation are to be approached not from a politically expedient viewpoint but from a long-term economically valid viewpoint.

Questions of the prospects of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations were touched on at the ninth conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Economic Cooperation Committees held in Tokyo last December. During a frank exchange of opinions new directions of cooperation were defined, including spheres which correspond more the demands of the present stage in the development of the two countries' economies and foreign trade.

Great attention was devoted to questions of the joint expansion of the port base in the Soviet Far East with a view to strengthening its potential for serving the needs of Soviet-Japanese trade and transit shipments of Japanese freight over the so-called "Siberian land bridge." Cooperation in the modernization and reconstruction of enterprises purchased earlier from Japan could be of considerable benefit to both countries.

Certain prospects are also being opened up in the sphere of cooperation on a trilateral basis, for example, by using the marketing network of Japanese universal trade firms to sell certain kinds of Soviet products in the markets of third countries. There is a possibility of considerably expanding the use of production collaboration, which could become an important form of economic ties for both the Soviet Union and Japan with their leading trading partners.

It is natural for the deepening of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations and the broadening of their forms to take place on the basis of the further development and improvement of cooperation in already proven spheres. The third agreement on the exploitation of Far Eastern forest resources is continuing to be implemented, and preparations to conclude the next agreement have begun. The Japanese market has begun to receive South Yakut coking coal, deliveries of which will be made until the end of the present century. The first stage of the Sakhalin project has been completed, with stocks of natural gas and oil having been discovered on the islands's shelf.

Now that our national economy is faced with large-scale new tasks in accelerating scientific and technical progress, an important role in resolving them is also allocated to foreign economic ties. Obviously, given the Japanese side's real interest and its active approach to expanding trade and cooperation with the USSR, demonstrated not in words but in practice, there is every possibility of returning trade and economic relations between the two countries to the path of mutually advantageous development.

SHEVARDNADZE JAPAN VISIT IN '85 UNLIKELY

OW190921 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Interview with Ivan Ivanovich Kovalenko, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, currently visiting Japan, by NHK foreign news Department reporter Iida -- recorded; time and place of interview not given, interview conducted in Russian with Japanese translation provided in subtitles; the following text is from the Russian]

[Text] [Iida] Recently, Mr. Gorbachev became the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. I would like to ask about him, and first of all, have you met him personally?

[Kovalenko] I have met Comrade Gorbachev many times. He is really a very capable and wise state leader who has enormous experience in party management. He is an extremely erudite, well-educated, and dynamic person who is very interested in the Soviet Union's foreign policy; he is exerting tremendous efforts to ease international tensions, improve the general political climate in the world, and improve relations with all states, particularly big powers, including Japan. Therefore, I believe that our foreign policy under the new general secretary will further develop with new impetus, and his activities in this field will bring great benefit not only to our people but to the peoples of the whole world as well.

[Iida] Does this mean that in the future, the influence of Mr. Gromyko in the conduct of Soviet foreign policy...

[Kovalenko interrupts]

[Kovalenko] It will remain

[Iida] Will remain?

[Kovalenko] Our foreign policy is not worked out by one individual; it is done collectively. The Politburo and the Central Committee are collective organs, and our foreign policy line is worked out collectively. I think Mr. Shevardnadze is the right person; he is capable of dynamically and energetically fulfilling the party's foreign policy line. He is a relatively young political figure who has undertaken extensive party and state work. He also has a cheerful disposition, a sense of humor, and an open personality, easily making friends: He is sociable, has good orientation and strong character, and will be able to see any initiated task through to the end.

[Iida] As you already know, the Japanese Government has invited Mr. Gromyko as well as Mr. Shevardnadze to visit Japan. In your opinion, who will be able to visit Japan first?

[Kovalenko] This is a difficult question. As you know, many important meetings and talks have already been placed on the agenda. You probably know that Mr. Gorbachev, probably with Mr. Shevardnadze, will go to France for a meeting with President Mitterrand in October. Then, a meeting with U.S. President Reagan is planned. Therefore, it is difficult to say now when Mr. Shevardnadze or Mr. Gromyko will visit Japan. But both know what Japan represents; both attach great significance to Soviet-Japanese relations; and at a time suitable for them and for the Japanese side, one of them will, of course, visit Japan. This is my profound conviction.

[Iida] It seems the prospect for their visit this year is bleak.

[Kovalenko] Well, this year, possibly it would be difficult.

[Iida] Very difficult?

[Kovalenko] Simply, the fact they have other obligations will probably not allow them to do so this year. This is my personal opinion.

CIA INTERFERENCE IN INDIAN AFFAIRS CRITICIZED

LD192251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] A parliamentary-consultative committee of the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has met in Delhi. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi took part in the meeting. The members of the Committee of Parliamentarians and the leaders of the foreign policy department have demanded that resolute measures be taken to combat U.S. state terrorism which is directed against India. Here is a Mayak commentary: at the microphone is Vladimir Beloshapko:

Strictly speaking the U.S. special services have never failed to pay attention to India. From the very first days of this country's independence they have actively tried to discredit the republic's anti-imperialist foreign policy and have tried to prevent it carrying out social and economic reforms in the interests of the people. But even against that kind of background one is struck by the sharp intensification of CIA activity hostile to India over the past few years. And this anti-Indian surge is far from being a coincidence. What we are talking about is a long-term course, planned in advance. Way back in January 1982, the well-informed Bombay magazine GENTLEMAN reported that the Reagan administration had decided to sharply intensify subversive activity by the CIA against India. According to the magazine's information, the republic was included among the top ten countries on which the U.S. special services concentrate their main attention.

Subsequent years have confirmed how accurate this information was. A sharp escalation in the interference of the U.S. special services in India's internal affairs has taken place. And by all accounts the stake has been placed upon supporting the separatist forces and on intensifying, with their assistance, centrifugal tendencies in the country.

Events in the Punjab serve as a vivid illustration of this. There, Sikh extremists have launched a campaign of violence under the slogan of tearing this state away from India and creating an independent state of Khalistan on its territory. Indian newspapers have stressed on more than one occasion the direct link between the Punjab terrorists and the CIA. It is indeed that department which provides them with weapons through Pakistan. And the fact that the separatist bosses have based themselves in America and in several other countries of the West speaks for itself. There they have the opportunity to engage freely in anti-Indian activity. And although official Washington spokesmen deny that the United States is implicated in the extremists' actions, the circumstances surrounding the preparation of a plot by Sikh terrorists aimed at killing Rajiv Gandhi and also the serious suspicions that they were involved in the destruction of the Indian airliner are grounds for serious doubts about the sincerity of Washington's assurances. Under these conditions, criticism of the policy of state terrorism of the United States which was made at the session of the parliamentary consultative committee seems fair and timely.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SHULTZ SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

PM201810 Moscow Pravda in Russian 19 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Broken Triangle"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has completed another trip to the Asian and Pacific region. He visited Thailand, Malaysia, Australia, and Fiji. The itinerary was planned along the same lines as in previous years. The first stage was timed for the annual ASEAN Foreign Ministers Conference or, more accurately, the meeting between six ASEAN members and their "dialogue partners" from the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. This year's conference was held in Kuala Lumpur. Washington is interested in consolidating the regularity of these conferences, which it sees as the working mechanism of a future Pacific community which it plans to use as a cover for the formation of an "Eastern" front against the socialist states.

This project is being backed by the corresponding military-political structure. Whereas in the Northwest Pacific U.S. strategists are trying to establish triangular relations between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, another military triangle -- the ANZUS bloc consisting of the United States, Australia, and New Zealand -- has existed in the South Pacific for 34 years now. (Admiral Crowe, commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, recently expressed his aim in this way: "to prevent the appearance of a Grenada in the Pacific.")

After the ASEAN conference in Djakarta last year, Shultz went on to the ANSUR conference in Wellington, New Zealand. This time he flew on to Australia, where bilateral U.S.-Australian talks were held in Canberra instead of the routine ANZUS session. New Zealand did not take part because of its refusal to allow nuclear-powered or nuclear arms-carrying ships access to its shores.

When Lange's labor government made that decision 1 year ago, Washington threatened not only to break off all military ties with New Zealand but also to create obstacles to the sale of its traditional goods on the U.S. market. However, the hopes that such pressure would make Wellington "see reason" came to naught. Before leaving Canberra Shultz stated that if New Zealand backed up by law its refusal to permit access to U.S. ships, that would occasion a review of the ANZUS Treaty. It must be said that he had to be very careful when resorting to threats because the public in Australia and even more in Fiji actively supports the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

Shultz's trip pursued two main aims: to intimidate the Southeast Asian and Pacific countries by means of the imaginary "Soviet threat," and to try to neutralize the opposition of the region's peoples to the plans to involve them in America's military-strategic schemes. However, both aims are increasingly proving too difficult. Graphic evidence of that fact is provided by the crack in the ANZUS triangle.

CANCELING OF ANZUS MEETING, CANBERRA TALKS VIEWED

PM221148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Skalkin dispatch: "Duet Instead of Trio"]

[Text] Sydney, 17 Jul -- U.S.-Australian talks that have replaced the ANSUZ bloc's annual meeting, which had previously been held for 33 consecutive years, have been held in Canberra.

Washington's desire that the 34th meeting be called off so as to prevent participation in the conference by New Zealand, whose decision to close its ports to the U.S. nuclear fleet infuriated the Americans.

The final communique on the results of the talks stresses the importance of permitting ships and aircraft (specifically, American ones) access to the allied countries' ports and airfields. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who attended the talks, obtained from Australia's labor leaders the assurances and guarantees on that score needed by the Pentagon.

The U.S. representatives tore into New Zealand with still greater impudence. At the press conference held after the meeting, the head of the U.S. foreign policy department, threatening New Zealand with the usual reprisals, issued a demand in the form of an ultimatum that Wellington abandon its intention to enshrine the government's antinuclear course in a special law.

The Americans, incidentally, show no greater respect for Australia when its representatives express views that do not suit the United States. For instance, what Shultz said with regard to Canberra's official stance on the "star wars" question consitutues overt pressure on its junior partner -- overt but unsuccessful. Foreign Minister W. Hayden, the FINANCIAL REVIEW newspaper writes, "reaffirmed Australia's refusal to support the U.S. 'star wars' program."

The idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, which Australia supports, also gave rise to debate. Shultz deemed it necessary to publicly express "serious reservations" about the plans to create such a zone.

The foolish anti-Soviet rhetoric to which the U.S. represenatives in Canberra shamelessly resorted did not help them hide the obvious. The United States does not value independent initiative in an ally — much less on questions of peace and disarmament -- but blind emulation of Washington. The Canberra meeting was yet another graphic example of that.

POLAND CELEBRATES NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

State: Party Congratulations

PM221143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Comrade Henry, Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State

Dear Comrades! On the occasion of the National holiday -- the 41st anniversary of the Polish People's Republic -- the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people send you, the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish Council of State and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Polish people warm greetings and cordial congratulations.

The manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation proclaimed on July 22, 1944 has opened up a new page in the history of Poland. Revolutionary and democratic forces headed by the Polish Workers' Party came to manage the state. The beginning was set of a dramatic social, economic and political transformation of the life of society on a fundamentally new basis. By the will of the people the country has chosen a socialist way of development.

The revival of Poland as a sovereign and truly democratic state of the working people within just borders became possible as a result of the victory over fascism and the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army together with which units of the Polish Army fought. The July mainfesto proclaimed the firm alliance and friendship with the USSR to be the main principle of the foreign policy of the Polish state.

The past years have convincingly confirmed the perspicacity of the ideas contained in the July manifesto and the farsightedness of the choice made by the Polish people. In a historically short period, thanks to the efforts of the entire people, and of the working class above all, under the leadership of their combat vanguard -- the PZPR -- Poland has been turned into an industrial socialist state.

The allied fraternal relations between the USSR and Poland are a great accomplishment of our two peoples. They are based on common Marxist-Leninist ideology, on the unity of the political goals of the CPSU and the Polish United Workers' Party. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Poland reliably serves the vital interests of the working people of our two countries.

The experience confirms the everlasting significance of the steady consolidation of the unity and cohesion of countries of the socialist community. This unity is especially growing in its importance today when the situation in the world has considerably aggravated, when the reactionary and revanchist forces are getting more active. When the U.S. and its NATO allies are counting on achieving military superiority over socialist countries. This was emphatically stressed at the recent meeting in the Polish capital of the top party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty, at which a protocol extending the term of the treaty was signed. The socialist community counters the present-day dangerous policy of the imperialist forces headed by the U.S. with an active and consistent policy of the protection and consolidation of peace, with the resolve and political will to work for the lessening of international tension.

Expressing the Soviet people's feelings, we wish you, dear comrades, Polish Communists, and all Polish working people successes in consolidating socialism's gains and in the work for peace throughout the world.

May the Polish People's Republic strengthen and prosper!

Long live the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples, the close cooperation of the CPSU and the PZPR, and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Poland!

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

Polish Ambassador Speaks

LD221931 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the Polish people are marking their national holiday, the day of Poland's rebirth. Taking part in our program is Stanislaw Kociolek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR.

[Kociolek] Good evening, comrades. I am speaking to you on the day of the national holiday of the Polish People's Republic. So what thoughts can I share with you, our friends and allies, on this day? Things in Poland are improving. The economy is becoming stable. Constitutional order has been ensured in the country. The country and the People's Polish Army are making a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening the defense might of the Warsaw Pact. People's Poland is a reliable ally and strengthening link in our great community.

At the same time I must tell you that we are far from being satisfied with what has been achieved. The solution of urgent and forthcoming problems demands much work. Nor must it be forgotten that history teaches vigilance. At the present time we in Poland have entered an important period of time. Soon elections will take place to the Sejm, the highest organ of state power. We want them to be an expression of the achievement of mature stabilization in the country. They must create conditions for the accelerated solution of the most burning problems. The struggle against the internal opponent must be continued and a decisive rebuff must be given to attacks on socialism by imperialism and revanchism.

Our party is preparing for its 10th congress in 1986. It is faced with the important task of strengthening its ranks, of breathing in new energy, and giving a wider scope to the business of implementing its Marxist-Leninist role and guiding function.

Jointly, comrades, we are fulfilling the decisions of our central committees and governments about the consolidation of cooperation. The coordination of national economic plans, trade turnover and cooperation in the field of science and technology have had beneficial results. The horizons of interaction are widening.

We are following attentively and with a feeling of solidarity how the CPSU Central Committee, and your whole party are solving large-scale tasks as they approach the 27th CPSU Congress. This is of historic importance. From the bottom of our hearts we wish you success.

Friends! On the day of our festival I want to assure you once again of the inviolability of our fraternal friendship. We are marching shoulder to shoulder to new frontiers of the development of the socialist system. Together we are fighting to avert the threat of war. Please accept our wishes for great success, which we wish to you, your great motherland and the fraternal CPSU.

All the very best, comrades. Goodbye.

Polish Envoy's Reception

PM221603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Anniversary Marked"]

[Text] S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 18 July to mark the 41st anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The reception was attended by the following: K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military chiefs; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

S. Bejger, head of a Polish-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee, was present.

Trade Union Greetings

PM221345 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] To the Polish National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ]

Dear Comrades, on behalf of Soviet workers, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, the AUCCTU sends warm fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations to the OPZZ and all Polish working people on the national holiday -- the 41st anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The defeat of Hitler fascism and the liberation of Poland opened up the Polish people's path to the implementation of radical political and socioeconomic transformations in the country. Under the leadership of the PZPR, the Polish working people overcame the devastation of war in a short historical period and achieved considerable progress in the development of the national economy, science, and culture and the improvement of the people's well-being.

Poland's working people are now engaged in creative labor to boost the national economy and ensure efficiency of social production for the sake of their socialist motherland. An important role in this is assigned to the Polish trade unions, which have been recreated on a class basis.

Today we note with satisfaction the consistent, fruitful development and deepening of friendly ties and cooperation between the trade unions of the Soviet Union and Poland, which are based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and are implemented for the sake of the interests of both countries' working people and the strengthening of the socialist community's might.

We wish you, dear comrades, further successes in socialist building and in our common struggle for socialism, peace, and the peoples' security.

Moscow Meeting Marks Anniversary

PM221219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Festival of People's Poland"]

[Text] Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the commonality of vital interests and political goals of the fraternal states and peoples. This was noted 19 July at a celebration meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people to mark the 41st anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The keynote speaker -- A.P. Veselyev, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, stressed that the creation in 1944 of People's Poland laid the foundation for the building of Poland as a socialist state. Soviet-Polish relations have stood the test of time, the keynote speaker said. The comprehensive links between the two cuntries are expanding and strengthening with every passing year. Their determining factor is the close cooperation and fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the PZPR.

S. Bejger, head of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship noted that People's Poland, which is linked to the Soviet Union by firm bonds of friendship and brotherhood, will continue to develop, strengthen, and enrich bilateral cooperation.

The meeting was attended by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military leaders, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR; and a delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

NEW BOOK EXAMINES WESTERN 'PLOT' AGAINST POLAND

PM230946 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Nkianorov "Book Review": "Anatomy of a Plot"]

[Text] "When Warsaw television assigned me to make a documentary about airport customs work I thought that the material would take several days to prepare," Polish journalist B. Szykula said. "However, the customs officers, learning the theme of the report, just grinned -- 2-3 hours would suffice, they said.

And they were right. Working constantly, the customs officers discovered several cases from the FRG stamped 'food products.' Bundles of libelous antisocialist material were tightly packed beneath a layer of jars of preserves. Then a container from Sweden stamped 'clothes' was discovered. It contained dismantled printing equipment. Another container really did contain clothes, but they hid tins of printers' ink."

These and many other cases which convincingly reveal the scale of the West's ideological sabotage and subversive activity against socialist Poland are cited in the book "How a Plot Is Hatched" (footnote) ("How a Plot is Hatched" Yu. Kornilov, V. Kuznetsov, Yu. Nikolayev. Moscow. Progress Publishing House, 1985, 224 pages. Illustrated. Price 45 kopeks).

With substantial factual material the book's authors reveal the ulterior motive behind the dramatic events of the early eighties in Poland and unmask those imperialist circles in the United States and other NATO countries which inspired the large-scale plot against socialist Poland, developed and implemented the "Solidarity" operation, and financed and directed the Polish counterrevolution. The book exposes the reactionary forces which, strenuously whipping up the flames of the crises, tried to pressure socialism on Polish soil and wrench the country from the socialist community. The course and nature of the events in Poland in 1980-1981, the book attests, cannot be explained in any way other than as the consequence of coordinated activity by the foreign class enemy and his attempts organized with the domestic opposition to eliminate the Polish people's socialist gains.

Light is thrown on the true role of the West, and above all the United States, in provoking the Polish crisis by the secret "Report on Poland," which has been made public. This report compiled by Z. Brzezinski, the renowned anticommunist of Polish extraction, was once presented for White House, State Department, Pentagon, and CIA examination. "Agreements between the United States, its allies, and Poland," the document says, "must be aimed at strengthening Poland's dependence on the West in the sphere of finance, the economy, and the supply of foodstuffs. In a short period of time the number of Poles believing that only Western support is the guarantee of prosperity and progress will begin to grow...anti-Soviet and anti-Russian sentiments must be inflamed in Poles. In this climate created by politicians, trade union leaders, and the mass media and its diversionary maneuvers, our actions must promote the process of destabilizing the situation in Poland."

That was the scenario. The book presents a gallery of portraits of those "figures" bought with foreign currency who tried to implement it. Revealing the inner workings of the plot, the book's authors devote considerable attention to the massive anti-Polish actions of "Radio Free Europe" and the other Western centers of ideological subversion, and reveal the imperialist powers' large-scale espionage and subversive activity against Poland.

The plot against Poland failed. But the imperialists have not abandoned their plans. "Needless to say, the class enemy has not laid down its arms," the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote. "An immense subversion machine continues to operate in the United States. Nobody should have any illusions that the enemy will stop its anti-Polish, antisocialist activity." However the imperialists' calculations are built on sand. "The collapse of socialism," Comrade W. Jaruzelski noted, "has often been predicted. But socialism is living, growing, and gathering strength -- both in the world and in Poland. It can defend itself, overcome errors, and find the right course. And it is the only future for our motherland." Socialist Poland, relying on international support and aid from the other socialist community countries, will be able to withstand the unceasing attacks from imperialism and will overcome all difficulties. The guarantee of this is the indissoluble unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries. The reader is drawn to that natural conclusion by the authors of this instructive book.

POLISH ECONOMIC PROGRESS, FUTURE EXAMINED

PM221539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Strength in Labor. Today Is Polish Rebirth Day"]

[Exerpts] Warsaw -- We recently visitied the motor vehicle plant at Bielsko-Biala. "The plant is successfully fulfilling its production target," enterprise director R. Velter said. "Of course, there are problems, with raw materials and semimanufactured goods, and we are experiencing a manpower shortage. But we have a young, militant collective. Good labor traditions have taken shape. The plant's PZPR organization sets the tone."

J. Kraus, member of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the plant party committee, who participated in the conversation, said that when the production rhythm suddenly went awry in the enterprise, party members carried out considerable educational work with people. Their personal example in labor was the best argument.

"The struggle for fulfillment of the production plan is the most important part of our work," the party committee secretary continued. "There are fewer party members in the plant now than before the crisis. Some people did not stand up to the acuteness of the political struggle, the psychological terror, the threats on the part of the counter-revolution. We ourselves removed some from our ranks. But those who are left are battle-tested people. Today the workers see that our position and arguments were correct. This is why the prestige of party organizations in labor collectives is steadily increasing."

The plant is guaranteed sales of motor vehicles right through 1990. Work on the new Maluch -- a more modern, economical model -- is also in full swing.

The situation that exists at the small car plant is in many ways characteristic of many other enterprises in the country: People now understand better the difficulties being experienced by the country's national economy and are seeking to make their contribution to overcoming them. The revived trade union movement is playing an increasingly active role. There are now approximately 5.3 million people in the country's 24,000 plant trade union organizations. A central organ has been set up -- the All-Polish Trade Union Accord.

The tasks facing the Polish national economy this year are very crucial. This is the last year of the 3-year economic stabilization plan: It is proposed that industrial production should increase 4-4.5 percent, and national income 3-3.5 percent.

The republic is discussing the concept of the Polish economy's development in the period 1986-1990. The task is set of accelerating the modernization of the whole national economy. It is proposed that the growth of production and national income in the 5-year plan period be achieved by improving labor productivity and introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Questions of Poland's economic development and the search for ways to surmount as quickly as possible the consequences of the economic slump experienced by the republic in recent years are a front of acute ideological and political struggle today.

Making use of the existing difficulties, the enemies of people's Poland are seeking to discredit the socialist path of development, belittle the country's achievements, and wrest it from the family of the fraternal community. The PZPR and the Polish Government are taking measures to improve the efficiency of economic activity. Here, while noting the progress made in a number of spheres, they draw the working people's attention to still unresolved questions and negative phenomena having an adverse effect on the economy. It is a question of mobilizing the party and labor collectives to overcome them.

Emphasis will be placed, Polish friends point out, on more fully restoring equilibrium in the economy, limiting inflation, regularizing investment processes, making more economical use of raw materials and semimanufactured goods, and encouraging people's labor activeness. Party organizations are set the task of more actively participating in resolving key problems of scientific and technical progress, such as increasing the use of electronics, automating production, and improving product quality.

Relying on cooperation with the fraternal countries, Poland is persistently resolving problems of national economic development. The assistance of the USSR and the other socialist states wrecked the plans of the United States and its NATO allies to stifle the Polish economy by means of various "sanctions" and bring the country to its knees. Even though the West's hostile actions against Poland are continuing, no provocations or subversive propaganda campaigns organized by Western reactionaries are capable of turning Poland from the socialist path. The country possesses every potential for successfully developing its economy and strengthening socialism's gains on Polish soil.

PRAVDA REPORTS LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM221531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jul -- An LCY Central Committee Plenum has been held here. It heard and approved the report delivered by D. Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the activity of the LCY Central Committee.

The plenum was addressed by V. Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He stressed the need to pay constant attention to the implementation of the LCY's vanguard role in the life of Yugoslavian society, the consolidation of the party's link with the working masses, and the strengthening of the unity of its ranks.

It is no secret, the speaker said, that for a long time now we have been failing to achieve coordinated actions in resolving a number of economic and other problems. We are also encountering attempts at a different interpretation of the fundamental principle of interparty life -- the principle of democratic centralism. This, he said, is having an adverse effect on the LCY's work. Any inconsistency in the LCY's actions diminishes the authority of the party and its leadership and plays into the hand of the anti-socialist forces.

In the period before the convening of the 13th LCY Congress we still have a lot to do to activate the work of the leading party organs in implementing complex development tasks, V. Zarkovic said.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH PDRY PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD221637 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1547 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium received in the Kremlin today a delegation from the People's Supreme Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] which is on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. M.A.Hasan, secretary of the People's Supreme Assembly Presidium and member of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP], headed the delegation.

In the course of the conversation, which passed in a warm friendly atmosphere, deep satisfaction was expressed at the high level achieved in Soviet-Yemeni relations, which are constructed on the firm basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY of 25 October 1979, and the mutual desire for their further strengthening and comprehensive development was confirmed.

Andrey Gromyko informed the parliamentarians of Democratic Yemen of the steps being taken by the CPSU and the Soviet state to accelerate the rates of socioeconomic development in the country through scientific-technical progress, and of the preparations being made in the Soviet Union for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The members of the delegation of the PDRY People's Supreme Assembly spoke of the socio-economic transformations being carried out in the country under the leadership of the YSP, and of the progress in preparations for the 3rd YSP Congress. They highly praised the Soviet Union's contribution to the development of the economy of the PDRY and the strengthening of its independence.

Andrey Gromyko confirmed the principled line of the Soviet Union towards deepening and expanding the equitable and friendly cooperation with the liberated countries. As Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his speech: "We believe that an alliance of social progress and national liberation is the guarantee of a better future for mankind." On both sides concern was expressed over the tension in the world which is being maintained, and which is caused by the policy of the reactionary circles of imperialism. The conviction was expressed for the need to comprehensively increase efforts and to expand cooperation of all forces which are struggling to prevent a nuclear war, to halt the arms race on earth and to prevent it in space, and to preserve and strengthen peace.

During a discussion of the situation in the Middle East, the sides resolutely denounced the course being pursued by the United States and its strategic ally, Israel, directed at imposing on the Arabs their military-political dictate, drawing them into dangerous spearate deals, burying the idea of the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and blocking the achievement of a just all-embracing Middle East settlement.

The parliamentarians of the PDRY highly praised the USSR's line on Middle East affairs and voiced gratitude for the all-round aid which it is giving to the just cause of the Arab peoples fighting against Israeli aggression and the intrigues of imperialism.

The conviction was expressed at the conclusion of the conversation that the exchange of visits by delegations from the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY makes a useful contribution to the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY.

On the same day, a working meeting took place between Soviet and South Yemeni parliamentarians. An exchange of information took place on the activities of the parliaments of the two countries. The guests were told about the structure, functions, and tasks of the Soviet Union's highest organ of state power, and the role of standing commissions in the development of the economy and other areas of the country's social and political life.

PDRY Official on Visit

LD222154 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- address by Mutlaq'Abdallah Hasan, secretary of the People's Supreme Assembly Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on 22 July in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] During our visit, we have had the opportunity to become better acquainted with the successes of socialist construction in your country and with the experience of the Soviet people's struggle for progress and for strengthening peace in the whole world. We hope that our visit will serve the cause of further strengthening friendship and cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union.

During the meetings which took place with President Gromyko, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and leaders of Azerbaijan, there was confirmation once more of the community of positions and views of our countries on the main problems in international relations, including the situation in the Near East, and on questions concerning the struggle with imperialism and Zionism.

The people and parliamentarians of democratic Yemen sincerely support all of the Soviet Union's initiatives, which meet the interests of the planet's peoples and the cause of the struggle for peace and progress.

Our relations with the Soviet Union are constantly developing and are being built on the basis of the 1979 treaty between our countries. We believe in the further strengthening of relations between our countries and peoples, and from the bottom of our hearts we wish the Soviet people further successes and accomplishments.

Delegation Departs

LD230838 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0744 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow 23 Jul (TASS) -- A PDRY Supreme People's Council delegation, led by Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, has left Moscow for home. The delegation was in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet on an official friendly visit.

RPP EXPLAINS SOVIET POSITION ON ISRAEL, MIDDLE EAST

TA221938 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1630 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Most of the listeners who write to us from Israel address themselves, in one way or another, to the issue of Soviet-Israeli relations. They claim that the Soviet Union stands on the side of the Arabs in the Middle East, and the conclusion from this is that Soviet policy in the region is basically anti-Israeli. Some express an even more extreme position, defining the Soviet Union as hostile to the State of Israel. We therefore view it as our duty to clarify the Soviet position on developments in the Middle East, and to uncover the nature of Soviet policy toward Israel.

There is no doubt that the Soviet Union stands on the side of the Arab peoples in their struggle to regain the territories occupied since 1967 and to realize the right of the Palestinians to establish a state of their own. This is a position in principle which is compatible with the resolutions by the international community regarding the Middle East.

This is the reason why we denounce Israel's official policy in the Middle East, a policy reflected in aggression against the Arabs. We also extend to the Arabs, the victims of Israel's aggression, political, economic and diplomatic aid, as well as aid in the form of Soviet arms.

However, this does not indicate that the USSR has adopted an anti-Israeli stance. On the contrary, we firmly support the existence of Israel as a sovereign, independent country which lives in peace and security in the Middle East and which develops good relations with the neighboring countries. In this context, we should remind you, dear listeners, of the remarks made by Andrey Gromyko, who was recently elected president of the USSR Supreme Soviet and who was for long years the Soviet foreign minister. Referring to Soviet policy toward Israel he said:

We support the Arabs' struggle. We are for peace in the Middle East, for Israel's existence as a sovereign country. Nobody can claim that we changed our position toward Israel. When the question of Eretz Yisra'el arose on the agenda of the international community at the time, the Soviet Union voted for the establishment of a Jewish state and a Palestinian-Arab state, one alongside the other. This position of ours has remained unchanged. We do not share the view of the radical circles in the Arab world who claim that the State of Israel should be annihilated. This is an unjust, unrealistic position. However, Gromyko said, Israel should be a peace-seeking country which maintains good-neighborly relations with all regional countries. We are in favor of such a State of Israel.

The Soviet approach to a Middle East settlement is based on the premise that a comprehensive, lasting peace cannot be reached unless it relies on just foundations acceptable to all parties concerned. Here we ask the ruling Israeli circles: Has the time not come for soul-searching and for abandoning the objectionable road of occupation and annexation? Has the time not come to begin negotiations with all parties concerned for the achievement of an overall settlement in the Middle East on a realistic basis? Since, after all, (?if) Israel joins international efforts for the achievement of a settlement, it will immediately achieve Arab recognition, international, security guarantees, and improved status on the international arena.

We hope that, ultimately, common sense and thoughtfulness will gain the upper hand, and the state of the Jews will move along the road of peace and coexistence with the Arabs. In conclusion, we want to reemphasize that the Soviet public, the entire Soviet people, support a just and stable peace in the Middle East, equal security for all regional peoples, including the Israeli people. The Soviet public holds in high regard the dedicated struggle by all peace forces in Israel who face up to the (?shameful) consensus, under difficult conditions, who face up to the antinational policy of ruthless Zionism, and who advocate peace and security.

BELYAYEV COMMENTARY ON TOUR OF UAE

LD132122 Moscow International Serivce in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Igor Belyayev has written to the radio has impressions of his tour of the UAE. Belyayev says:

I waited for the entry visa to visit the UAE for 5 days. Now that I have visited this Arab country, I can say that my meeting was well worthwhile. It is not only that the tour itself was very enjoyable, but I was surprised to notice that interest in cooperation with the Soviet Union is great in all the emirates. The interest is not superficial. The people I met talked to me about the various forms with which cooperation can begin. It is quite clear that the UAE representatives do not habor premeditated bias against the Soviet Union.

In this regard, I will allow myself to quote a very important statement, in my opinion, by Shaykh Hasir al-Maktum, one of the leaders of Dubai Emirate, who said that he and his colleagues do not believe in the existence the so-called Soviet danger. This statement, in my opinion, reflects the understanding of Soviet policy in the Middle East, generally, and the Gulf area in particular.

I am drawing attention to this statement for another reason; namely that the U.S. and West European press has tried its utmost to sow the seeds of no confidence in the Soviet Union among the Arabs. Through false theories, it tries to weaken the affection of the Arabs for our country and, consequently, make them accept the anti-Arab policy of the United States in the Middle East and U.S. support for the Israeli aggression. The United States and its mouthpieces in western Europe project the so-called Soviet danger instead of the real and imminent danger to the Arabs from the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

Nevertheless, we see something worth more than a mere mention, namely, the Arab leaders. Not all of them, naturally, condemn the Washington role in the Israeli aggression against the Arabs even though there are some who still nurse some illusions about the United States, whom they think can undertake a positive role in realizing Middle East peace.

As for the UAE leaders, I have developed the impression that they do not nurture this illusion and that they view the U.S. policy in the Middle East with a great deal of criticism. We must take into account the complex situation in the emirates. Therefore, it was a surprise to me to some extent to see the emirates' leaders express independent and bold views.

I saw many things in the country that reflect special features. Quite often such individuality arouses good sentiments and respect for the wishes of the people of the emirates in preserving their culture and customs. For example, I have watched on television, with great interest, a live relay of a camel race.

Together with preserving national culture, people in the emirates have been learning from the varied advanced achievements of science and technology and they do not shun them.

It was a happy surprise to me when I learned that the issue of growing vegetables in the desert had been solved in the emirates.

Opponents may say that all this is a result of employing modern technology and it is not an emirates' invention. This is true, but one must be ready to use this technology and benefit from the domestic resources of producing vegetables. This is the thing that stands out from the rest.

Igor Belyayev also says: I return to the subject of the relations of the UAE with the Soviet Union and I say that they began quite a long time ago. I recall this for the second time. The first time was in an article published in LITERATURNYA GAZETA -- the Soviet weekly. The Soviet Union recognized the UAE soon after the UAE was proclaimed a new independent Arab state. There are, however, things that hamper the development of these relations. The responsibility for this falls on some shortsighted Arab politicians and not the emirates' rulers. These rulers have always talked about the Soviet Union with a great deal of respect. I was told quite clearly that the Soviet line on disarmament and removal of nuclear weapons finds support in the UAE.

In conclusion, the well-known Soviet orientalist said we are separated by great distances. I see, however, the Soviet Union and the UAE as neighbors. Distances are not a barrier against realizing true understanding between them on the most important thing; namely, that we are today united against Israeli aggression, for putting an end to the Iran-Iraq war, for establishing peace in all the Middle East, and for solving the main issue in a Middle East settlement -- the Palestinian question. In the UAE, they know full well that the United States and Israel are the ones who are most hampering this just settlement.

RSA REPRESSION OF ANTI-APARTHEID ACTIVISTS CONDEMNED

Emergency Measures Will Fail

LD221641 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] According to news agencies reports mass anti-racist actions are mounting in 36 administrative districts of South Africa despite the introduction of a state of emergency there. Here is a commentary from our observer Vladislav Chernukha.

The fact that anti-racist actions continue proves that the racist regime is facing a really dangerous situation. Over the last 10 months, by understated official figures, 575 opponents of apartheid have been killed and more than 1,600 have injured in South Africa. Over 10,000 people have been arrested. Neither the police, equipped with advanced weapons, nor Army units can subdue protestors and now they've got virtually unlimited powers. They're allowed, for one, to arrest people wihtout official charge and detain anyone as long as they want to. The introduction of the state of emergency, as the Secretary General of the Council of Churches in South Africa Beyers Naude has very aptly remarked, testifies to Pretoria's recognition of the futility of its attempts to suppress the mounting liberation movement.

Although these are undoubtedly anti-racist actions, President Pieter Botha has alleged that the policy of apartheid has nothing to do with the conflict in South Africa. What's taking place is called by the regime of apartheid merely disturbances. The same is being alleged in Washington. Having learned about the introduction of the state of emergency in South Africa, the Department of State has expressed profound concern over what it has called continued disturbances. Washington does not regard repressions of anti-racist protestors by the South African authorities as terror. It maintains what it terms constructive cooperation with the criminal regime of Pretoria. This cooperation finds its expression in broadening economic ties and providing various kinds of aid. In the Security Council the United States has been continuously blocking the adoption of proposals to apply sanctions to South Africa.

Other major Western powers have been following suit. Britain's state secretary for foreign affairs, Malcolm Rifkind, has declined to meet even such a demand of British fighters against apartheid as a recall of the British ambassador from Pretoria in protest against repressions by the racists.

At the summit meeting in Addis Ababa the heads of African state and government demanded in their declaration that Western powers introduce effective sanctions against South Africa. Participants in the Organization of African Unity's summit conference stressed that Western support contributes to keeping the apartheid regime afloat and encourage it for stiffening repressions inside the country and carrying out a policy of aggression against the independent African states.

Situation 'Reminiscent of War'

LD221317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Jul 85

[From the "Time, Events, People" program]

[Text] Literally every day from South Africa alarming reports, reminiscent of war reports, are sent. They contain new names of people killed, wounded, and imprisoned. This is an echo of the tragic events taking place in southern Africa. I am asking political observer Bronislav Myakota to comment on the situation there:

What is happening today in the African ghettos of Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Durban, and other Republic of South Africa [RSA] cities cannot be called anything other than a merciless war waged by racists against 25 million native citizens of the country. Africans, two thirds of the RSA population, are demanding elementary human rights. They want to be treated as human beings. As an answer to those legitimate demands, the officials make the repression more severe. Policemen and soldiers do not hesitate to use guns. Women and children are becoming the victims of racists.

This happened recently in Lingelihle village in Transvaal Province. There, while the police were breaking up a protest demonstration against apartheid, a 24-year old pregnant woman was killed by a shot in the back of her head. On the same day a 12-year old African boy was killed by racists. Dozens of people were wounded. Moreover, every wounded African who asks for medical assistance is immediately called a rioter and arrested by officials.

The unprecedented scale of repression in the RSA indicates that the racist regime is relying on force and the most cruel and insidious methods in an attempt to repress democratic forces. Under such conditions RSA patriots have only one way out -- to make the armed struggle more active and fight for the total abolition of the inhuman apartheid system.

The African National Congress [ANC] program is gaining more and more support. Its principles, outlined in the Charter of Freedom, are simple and they are clear to the overwhelming majority of the country's population. "South Africa," this document says, "belongs to everyone who lives there -- to blacks and whites. It will be a home to all citizens regardless of the color of their skins. Its government must have a mandate from all people. The country's treasures will belong to all who produce them. Banks and mines will be nationalized." It means that the ANC stands for the creation of a democratic state in South Africa. It would like changes in the RSA to be carried out peacefully. However, racist officials do not want to have talks with the ANC to discuss the problem of political equality. They are trying to keep Africans oppressed and are trying to keep their own privileges. This is the main reason of the present aggravation of the situation in South Africa.

Patriots have no other way but to increase the blows on the apartheid system. They believe deeply that their cause is just and that the ideals of the Charter of Freedom will come to life, that they will win in a difficult struggle.

GHANA'S RAWLINGS ON CIA 'NETWORK' IN COUNTRY

LD230817 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Accra, July 23 TASS -- The people of Ghana intends to firmly oppose the attempts of the U.S. CIA to destabilise the situation in the country, said chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic Jerry John Rawlings. The CIA will not intimidate us and will not make us turn from the path chosen, he said at a mass meeting in Accra's suburb of Nungua. Pointing to the danger of subversive actions of the American espionage agency, Ghana's leader said that the CIA had formed in the country a ramified network of agents, also in the state apparatus.

ORTEGA RECEIVES USSR DELEGATION ON ANNIVERSARY

LD221543 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua, has received an official Soviet delegation, which is present in Managua in connection with the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist Popular Revolution. They exchanged opinions on the international situation, the situation in Central America and around Nicaragua, and also on questions of bilateral relations. The escalation of aggressive actions by the United States in Central America was decisively condemned. Both sides expressed mutual satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations and preparedness to continue to develop them on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs.

CONTADORA MEETING TO SOLVE POLITICAL CRISIS

LD221604 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Panama City July 22 TASS -- A meeting of foreign ministers of the Contadora Group member-states was held on Panama's Contadora Island on Sunday. Representatives of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama got together to carry on a search of ways for a peaceful political settlement of the Central American crisis.

The meeting, which is being held behind closed doors, opened under the conditions of a dangerous escalation of tensions in the region, caused by the aggressive actions of the USA against Nicaragua. Washington is doing its utmost to prevent a successful completion of the mission of the Contadora Group. The White House actually strives to arrogate to itself the right to perpetrate arbitrary rule in the region and dictate its will to the peoples of the region. Quite naturally, this hegemonistic policy meets with opposition from the peaceable Latin American countries.

USSR, ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM161042 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Soviet-Argentine political consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 11-12 July. Taking part in the consultations for the Argentine side were J. Sabato, secretary of state at the Argentine Foreign Ministry; F. Bravo, Argentine ambassador to the USSR; and M. Espeche Gil, chief of the Argentine Foreign Ministry Eastern Europe Directorate; and taking part for the Soviet side were V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; O.K. Kvasov, USSR ambassador to Argentina; and Yu.I. Volskiy, V.N. Kazimirov, and Yu. M. Rybakov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments. During the consultations the sides exchanged opinions on a broad range of international problems as well as questions of bilateral relations.

J. Sabato and F. Bravo were received by and had a conversation with V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

U.S. EASTER ISLAND BASE FOR USE AGAINST SATELLITE

PY161727 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Experts from the International Peace Research Institute [IPRI] say that the purpose of the base the United States plans to build on Easter Island is to destroy Soviet communications satellites, the Swedish news agency NEW VOICE has reported. The proposed length of the landing strip is intended to facilitate (?the use) of F-15 jetfighters carrying ASAT anti-satellite missiles, the IPRI experts said, adding that, in case of war, these aircraft would have the mission of destroying the Soviet communications satellite Molnia. Molnia reaches its closest earth orbit in this area and therefore, can be easily destroyed by the fighters the experts said.

NASA has reported that the Easter Island base would only be used for emergency space shuttle landings. However, the IPRI states that the shuttle needs a 3,353 meter long, super reinforced, landing strip; and not one of 2,930 meters strip being planned.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON PARTY CONTROL FUNCTIONS

PM220956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Asserting Party Principles"]

[Text] The party is conducting a resolute struggle to ensure that order and discipline reign everywhere, at each work sector. Exactingness toward Communists, and first and foremost leaders, is being stepped up for fulfilling the directives of the party and government and observing party and state discipline and the norms of communist morality. And this is dictated by the need to improve the style and methods of party leadership, control, and verification of execution.

Great tasks in implementing this work have been entrusted to party commissions. They are called upon to firmly guard party principles. That, for instance, is how the party commissions at the Ukrainian and Belorussian Communist Party Central Committees, Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and Leningrad, Omsk, and Chelyabinsk CPSU Obkoms are acting. They give effective aid to party and state bodies in resolving urgent tasks of production intensification and the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, providing backup for the policy of economy and thrift, and in the struggle against overreporting and other abuses by officials.

Practice convinces us that those party commissions where control work is founded on a planned base operate successfully. Today many party control organs focus their attention not only on bringing shortcomings and violations to light, but on carrying out in-depth research into their causes and defining methods of eradicating them. "The ability to correct" and the "timely pursuit of the necessary practical changes and their practical implementation" are the fundamental Leninist principles of verification of execution.

Not a single party organization and not a single worker can evade control. That is the demand of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. Yet there are still leaders who, on various pretexts, strive to ensure that the organizations, departments, and enterprises that they head escape exacting eyes. Where demandingness is weak the ground is prepared for mismanagement, waste, embezzlement of socialist property, and bribery. This is borne out by the verification done in the Armenian SSR, Altay Kray, and Mary, Gomel, Alma-Ata, and Kherson Oblasts. Matters should be arranged in such a way as to ensure that party control work -- swift and effective both from "above" and "below" -- is unremitting, continual, and strict.

It is necessary to step up demands on each Communist for the attitude he takes to his social duty and for displaying the honest pure makeup of a party member. Yet certain party organizations are showing unjustified liberalism and condescension. This includes cases when a party member commits a serious crime. Party commissions must ensure unconditional observance by everyone of the adamantine demands of the CPSU rules on the purity of party ranks.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches great importance to ensuring that mistakes and miscalculations, whomsoever they concern, are not covered up but are subject to principled criticism. It is the duty of party commissions to support in every possible way those who oppose shortcomings boldly and in a businesslike way, take an enthusiastic interest in the destiny and success of the common cause, and bring suppressors of criticism strictly to account.

Party control organs have a great role to play in the struggle against drunkenness.

The recent CPSU Central Committee resolution instructed them to make increased demands on Communists for the unswerving observance of the outlined measures for overcoming this socially dangerous evil. Party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol leaders who are partial to spirits and who permit drinking sessions to be held must be relieved of their duties and Communists held most strictly to account before the party, even to the point of being excluded from CPSU ranks.

In asserting an atmosphere of demandingness, party committees are called upon to resolutely strive to ensure that high principledness is ensured when examining leaders' misdemeanors in primary party organizations. Each such discussion must be pursued with the active participation of Communists in an atmosphere of each one's responsibility for the honor and prestige of a party member.

Party control work possesses great preventive potential. Thus, the Leningrad CPSU Obkom party commissions invariably devote attention to the seemingly insignificant shortcomings in work style or in Communists' behavior brought to light during verification. Exacting talks, words of warning, and good advice will help many to more stringently examine their own actions and come to the proper conclusions. However, in certain areas these conversations are held extremely rarely. The opportunity for giving people timely warnings is thereby lost.

The content of control and verification of execution has grown richer over the last few years. Party commissions' ties with the aktiv, primary party organizations, and people's, departmental, and social control work have grown stronger. At the same time we must more actively remove the parallelism, and sometimes even the duplication, of verification which is sometimes organized according to formal ideas, which removes people from work, and which creates an atmosphere of nervousness in collectives. Party committees must profoundly and comprehensively analyze the activity of their commissions, help them, and support them both in words and deeds. The experience of Volgograd, Tomsk, and a number of other obkoms, which regularly hear reports from party commissions, deserves dissemination. The affairs and concerns of control organs must be given greater attention at the forthcoming rayon and oblast party conferences and congresses of union republic communist parties.

The tasks of party control workers are honorable and responsible. Their duty is to improve the forms and methods of verification of execution, increase its effectiveness, and operate energetically, assertively, and creatively. This is the guarantee that organization, discipline, and genuine party demandingness will be asserted and strengthened everywhere.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKHSTAN PARTY MEETING

LD221818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The results of the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress were examined today at a meeting of the party-economic aktiv of Kazakhstan. The meeting's participants mapped out tasks for the republican party organization in the fulfillment of the party's decisions. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers stressed that the Karaganda, Temir-Tau, Karatau-Dzhambul, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy, and Mangyshlak territorial production complexes are gaining strength more and more rapidly. The super-high voltage power line Ekibastuz-Tsentr, which is unique, is being erected. Also well known are the success of metallurgists, geologists, chemical workers and workers from other sectors of industry in the introduction of new technology.

However, as was stressed at the meeting, in some places the force of inertia is still having an effect. Many enterprises are working in the old way, and scientific-technical progress has become one of the most important factors in the development of the national economy by no means everywhere. Work is being reorganized slowly in the light of the new demands. The need to eliminate the enumerated shortcomings was pointed out.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ON ANTI-ALCOHOL EFFORTS

LD221739 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 29 July broadcasts a 20-minute "Radio Mailbag" program conducted by Boris Kondratov with the participation of Vasiliy Petrovich Trushin, first deputy minister of internal affairs of the USSR, on the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

Kondratov begins by pointing out that the law against drunkenness has now been in force for more than a month and a half. He asks Trushin for an overal picture of how the law is succeeding throughout the country as a whole. Trushin replies that the new measures have been received by the entire population with understanding and approval. He goes to to note that the new law appears to be working because "the number of persons brought to account, for example for the introduction of minors to drunkenness, in June this year has already risen nearly 14 times, and for speculation in wines and spirits 5 times." He adds that "crime resulting from drunkenness in the months of June and July this year has also declined noticeably."

Trushin then deals with the problem of home distilling of alcohol and notes that in many regions of the Ukraine, the Udmurt ASSR, in Kursk and Orlov Oblasts, and in many other places, the public is beginning to reject the idea of distilling aocohol illicitly. He notes several examples of militia action against people discovered to be involved in home distilling.

Kondratov then cites listeners' letters on the damage inflicted on production, particularly in agriculture, from drunkenness. Trushin notes the loss of working time through illness due to alcohol abuse. Kondratov then cites letters from a group of listeners who suggest new measures to combat the harm done to production from drunkenness, among them that drunks should not be "treated, but forced to do the heaviest work; that they should be deprived of residence permits in towns and sent to remote areas for work and rigorous control." Trushin replies that alcoholism is an illness and one should not rule out the need for organizing its effective treatment." He goes on to note that earlier attempts to prevent drunkenness often "failed to produce the required results. In that work," he says, "too little importance was given to the role of retail trade and cultural establishments, the mass information media, the secondary schools, and the labor collectives, which have not always acted in an active and purposeful way." He says listeners are right to note that work and strict control will "help drunks to become people," but that does not require that they should be sent away. "The essential thing," he says, "is for them to be surrounded at all times and in all places by an atmosphere of work and of strict control."

Trushin then deals with a retired colonel's demand that procedures for sending drunks to treatment centers should be simplified and points out that any form of compulsion sometimes leads to consequences that are unexpected and difficult to predict." He notes that experience of total prohibition elsewhere has caused an increase of illicit distilling, smuggling, and illegal trading in drink. "The main route to sobriety," he says, "lies in the gradual reduction, year by year, of the production and sale of spirits while at the same time stepping up measures against home distillation and speculation. Kondratov reads a listener's letter asking about the punishment for home distilling and for speculation in spirits.

Trushin says the penalty for buying and reselling vodka and other spirits in order to make a profit is a fine of R50-100; for the acquisition of home-distilled spirits the fine is R30-100; the distilling or storage of home-distilled spirits and speculation in spirits in large quantities is punishable with deprivation of liberty.

Kondratov then goes on to read letters from a group of women on the work of medical sobering-up stations. Trushin points out that the only grounds for sending people to medical sobering-up stations is if they are found to be in such a condition that they could be a danger to themselves or to others or who are likely to become the victims of criminal action while drunk or likely to cause an accident. He goes on to outline the action that can be taken by courts to send drunks for compulsory treatment and labor reeducation. Another problem cited by Kondratov is that of people who do not work but who live a life of parasitism in order to continue their drinking. Again, Trushin outlines the action that can be taken by courts to deal with parasitism.

The program concludes with Trushin stressing the "important role" to be played by the public in the struggle against drunkenness. He notes the need for public cooperation with the organs of the Internal Affairs Ministry, the labor collectives, the volunteer people's militia, and other organizations. He says: "Experience shows that.... only an all-around approach can achieve good and lasting results. Indeed, it is the integrated approach that is now the correct approach, corresponding to the requirements of life, to the spirit of the decisions of the party and government on eradicating drunkenness."

OFFICIAL REFUTES ALLEGATIONS ON MEDICAL SERVICE

LD210903 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK has published an article which describes the situation of the Soviet public health service as "critical." According to NEWSWEEK, the incidence of hepatitis, lung diseases and cholera is growing, and patients have to turn to quacks. In the opinion of the magazine even the fact that medical service is free of charge in this country is bad. It maintains that for this reason most Russians know much worse than Americans how to help themselves.

The USSR Deputy Minister of Public Health Aleksey Safonov gave an interview to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on this problem.

"The gratis character of the medical service in this country goes together with the fact that everyone has access to it. There are 26,000 hospitals and over 36,000 outpatient and preventive-treatment institutions in the USSR. The 'sphere of operation' of a polyclinic does not exceed 3-4 km. They have all that is needed for the check-up and medical treatment. People know it. Every Soviet citizen makes annually an average of 11 visits to outpatient and preventive-treatment institutions, with 40 per cent of the visits being for prophylactic purposes."

"This results in the growing number of early diagnosing of cardio-vascular, oncologic, lung, endocrine and other diseases. As for hepatitis, cholera and lung diseases mentioned by the magazine, I could cite the following figures: in 1984 the incidence of hepatitis went down by 24 per cent as against 1983, and as for cholera, after the outbreak of 1970 it is practically not to be found." "The American magazine needs this heap of inventions for one purpose only -- to conceal the achievements of the USSR health service from peoples of capitalist states and to prevent the use of Soviet experience by developing countries," it is stressed in the interview.

POLISH, FRENCH AMBASSADORS MEET SHEVARDNADZE

LD191431 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jul (TASS) -- Eduard Shevarnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Stanislaw Kociolek, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the USSR today. Questions of bilateral Soviet-Polish relations, as well as several problems of the current international situation were discussed. The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

At the same time Eduard Shevarnadze received Jean-Bernard Raimond, France's ambassador in the Soviet Union, at the latter's request. In the course of the conversation several international problems of interest to the Soviet Union and France, as well as questions of the further development of bilateral relations, were discussed. Particular attention was paid to the visit to France in October this year by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BRIEF

PATRIARCH PIMEN AWARDED -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarded Pimen, the patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, the Order of the Labor Red Banner for his patriotic activites in defense of peace and in connection with the 75th anniversary of his birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Jul 85 LD]

SHORTFALL IN WINTER HEATING RESERVES NOTED

LD221540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Outside it is the height of summer, but on the agenda of all production collectives is the preparation for winter. This subject is discussed by Viktor Mikhayloyich Dzhunin, deputy chief editor of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

[Dzhunin] Winter is a difficult, unfavorable time for our national economy. Every winter we have to pay, so to speak, an Arctic tax, and increase in comparison with other times of the year the expenditure of fuel and energy on industrial and communal needs. In Moscow for example, a drop in the winter temperature of just 1 degree Celsius automatically increases the consumption of gas by one million cubic meter per day. In the country as a whole, a fifth of all resources used by the national economy is expended on heating, hot water supply and ventilation.

We are faced with the resolution of two difficult tasks: The creation of winter reserves of fuel and energy, and their expenditure with the utmost economy. One is intimately tied with the other. What is the situation at present? The situation, to speak frankly, is strained. It is true, in June and July repair work on energy supplying enterprises of towns was accelerated, and reserves of fuel started to be replenished more fully and smoothly. Reserves of heating oil are being urgently created. But in the majority of industrial ministries there is still a shortfall in their planned tasks. Reserves of coal and oil are being accumulated more slowly than last year. And the very severe winter last year taught us, it must be admitted, quite a bitter lesson. Over a number of months many enterprises have been on starvation heating and electricity rations, which has led to a reduction in output and in the rate of growth. It seems the conclusions are self-evident: one cannot rely on the weather, only on one's own labor and foresight. In the time left before the cold weather we must make a sharp jump so as to secure for ourselves, basically, fuel for the winter season.

Good conditions have been created for this. For example, at the pits and open cast mines of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry there are just under 22 million metric tons of coal, which is more than its consumers' shortfall in reserves. So we must fundamentally accelerate the dispatch of fuel, and reduce idle periods of wagons being unloaded. And it is of course very important to make maximum savings of fuel. According to the results of the first 5 months, the task for average reduction of boiler and stove fuel expenditure norms has, at many enterprises, not been fulfilled. Precisely today they have to make up the losses. We should remember a simple truth: The more fuel we save now in the summer months, the more substantial will be the fuel reserves for winter. Winter makes difficult demands.

SWEDES REPORT SOVIET UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR BLAST

LD201655 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1640 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] The Swedish National Defense Research Institute observatory at Hagfors registered a powerful underground nuclear explosion in the Semipalatinsk area in the USSR at about 0230 today. The explosion measured 6.8 on the Richter scale. So far this year, the USSR has carried out six underground explosions of nuclear charges, while the United States has carried out seven.

REPORTAGE ON COSMOS LAUNCH, SALYUT-SOYUZ MISSION

Cosmos-1669 Launched

LD191709 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1669", next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today. On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed to continue outer space exploration.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parametres: Initial period of revolution -- 88.8 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 264 km, minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 193 km, inclination of the orbit -- 51.6 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite carries radiosystems for accurate measurement of orbital elements, a radio telemetric system for transmitting back to earth data about the operation of instruments and scientific apparatuses.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally. The coordination-computer centre is processing the incoming information.

Links With Manned Complex

LD211721 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Automatic link up of the artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1669" with the orbital manned complex "Salyut-7-Soyuz T-13" was effected at 19 hours 05 minutes Moscow time [1505 GMT] today.

The sputnik "Cosmos-1669" put into near-earth orbit on July 19 is similar to the ship "Progress". The satellite carries on board equipment to conduct scientific research in an autonomous flight and as part of an orbital complex.

Mutual search, rendezvous, docking and link up of the spacecraft were achieved by means of automatic equipment on board. These processes were controlled by the flight control centre and the crew of the orbital complex -- Cosmonauts Dzhanibekov and Savinykh. The sputnik was linked up with the station from the side of the machinery compartment.

According to reports of the crew and data of telemetric information the onboard systems of the orbital complex "Salyut-7-Soyuz T-13-Cosmos-1669" are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Dzhanibekov and Savinykh feel well.

23 July Update

LD230621 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are continuing with the work planned on board the scientific-research complex Salyut-7/Soyuz T13/Cosmos-1669. On the program of the crew's next working day, the 48th, are included medical and geophysical experiments. The crew will put Salyut-7 into regulated flight and while the orbiting complex is passing over our country's southern areas, exposures will be taken with fixed apparatus, as well as with hand-held cameras and spectrometers. These exposures are being carried out regularly within the framework of the program on the investigation of the Earth's natural resources and the study of the environment. The flight in near-earth orbit is going ahead normally; the cosmonauts feel well.

BELITSKIY DISCUSSES SPACE PROGRAM, ACHIEVEMENTS

LD221445 Moscow World Service in English 0831 GMT 22 Jul 85

[From the "Science and Engineering" program with Boris Belitskiy]

[Text] [Announcer] Boris Belitskiy replies to listeners' questions: First Alvin Martin in (Tanamassie) New Zealand, has sent in some questions about the Soviet manned space program. Boris, Mr Martin would like to know whether a larger Soviet space station will be going into orbit around the Earth?

[Belitskiy] Yes, Mr Martin. Soviet orbital station of the next generation will be larger and more comfortable complexes, with better facilities for research work, pilot production, cosmonaut exercises, recreation and everyday life generally.

[Announcer] Mr Martin's next question is this: Is a reusable spacecraft being developed, like the American Space Shuttle?

[Belitskiy] For the present, Mr Martin, freighters of the Progress type meet the needs of resupplying Salyut orbital stations. Nevertheless, Soviet space scientists do see a future for reusable transport systems and have been conducting tests in this area. The technological problems involved have, on the whole, been solved, but this cannot be said of the economic problems. The operation of the American shuttles has shown that they are, in economic terms, a far from optimal system for delivering cargoes to orbit. Witness the fact that the West European Ariane rocket is competing with them in satellite launching quite successfully. This being so, Soviet space scientists are interested in quite a few other approaches to the problem, as well.

[Announcer] And a final question from Mr Martin: Is there going to be a manned mission to Mars?

[Belitskiy] Some day, undoubtedly, Mr Martin, but that's still a long way down the road. And a vast project of this kind, bound to be very expensive, would be greatly facilitated by more cooperation between the major space powers.

[Announcer] Michael Newbirth in Colorado Springs, Colorado, in the United States, has been reading about the Soviet Venus landers that have sent back pictures of the planet's surface. He wonders if the Soviet Union has landed spacecraft on any other bodies of the solar system and, if so, on which ones.

[Belitskiy] Yes, Soviet spacecraft have landed on Mars and on the Moon.

[Announcer] And did they take pictures?

[Belitskiy] Yes. In the sixties some of the lunar landers took pictures of the moon's surface. In the seventies many more pictures of the moon's surface were taken by mobile lunar laboratories of the Lunakhod type.

[Announcer] And lastly, Mr Newbirth wonders whether there is a possibility of life on some other planet, either in our solar system or in some other galaxy.

[Belitskiy] Planetary exploration to date has revealed no evidence of life on any other planet of our solar system. As for the possibility of life in other galaxies, that's a problem that's only now being tackled by science on an appreciable scale, mainly by searching for radio signals that would provide evidence of such life.